CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28635—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-6
11-6 6-6		11-6 6-6
25-0 12-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 12-6
22-0 13-0		22-0 13-0
37-6 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-6 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Jany.
R.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† PEKIN	3009	600	P. Harris	23rd "
R.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	6th Feb.
R.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
† RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	20th "
R.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. G. Daniel	27th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th Mar.
R.I. KHEDIVE	3908	600	L. H. Moule	12 h "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
R.I. MIRZAPORE	3413	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd Apr.
R.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
R.I. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th "
R.I. PEKIN	3009	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "

The steamers marked R. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3367	700	C. S. Tocque	28th "
CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for first, cond, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers cavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,080	808	19th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,680	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,680	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,680	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,868	550	18th Jan.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	27th Jany.
ROUMANIA	3327	W. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	James Laird	9th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	James Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3335	Geo. Read	1st April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 4, 1892.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3300	1st Week in Feby, for London.
*ANNIE BARROW	3385	3rd " " "
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd " " "
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st " in April, "

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For further, &c., &c.
Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THE First-Class Steamer "CLAN GORDON," 3,100 tons, Captain J. C. Morison, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH and LONDON on or about the 15th instant.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For Rates of Passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 9th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 10th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HA MILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta. Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	to sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	8th Feb. 1892

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 16th January. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

THE s. s. "INCHLONGA," is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids (Naphtha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1892.

EVERLASTING INKSTANDS.

NO INK REQUIRED for many years by pouring Water in the Inkstand, when excellent Ink, ready for use, will be instantly obtained.

ANNAS EIGHT PER EACH.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
STATIONERS, BOMBAY.

OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

KATE COVENTRY.—(1).—b. aust. m. aged 15·3½. Good Hack and Charger. Winner of Guzerat Cup and Gymkhana Races ..... Price Rs. 750

JESTER.—(3).—g. a. p. 4 years W. I. T. C. 1891, 13·2½ Good Polo Hack and Harness Pony ..... Rs. 500

JUROR.—(4).—g. a. p. 5 years W. I. T. C. 1891, 13·2 6-8 Good Hack. Constantly ridden by a Lady and likely to make a good Polo Pony ..... Rs. 400

ENERGY.—Ches. a. p. Very fast and handsome, goes in Harness, Wheel or Lead ..... Rs. 300

ALSO:—English Dog-cart by Botwood, of Ipswich, in first-rate order ..... Rs. 250

SET of English-made Single Harness ..... Rs. 50

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are up to weight; horses open to any trial or examination; and are sold cheap as owner is leaving immediately.

Apply to
Hon. S. LEGER JERVIS,
Government House, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico Pelliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Pelliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

F. CORNAGLIA,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
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STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
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OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
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LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
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AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNK HOSE

FOR FANCY DRESS.—Gentlemen's THIGH long SILK HOSE, Pearl Color. Flesh Color and Black, Rs. 12 per pair nett.

WATSON AND CO.,
Church Gate Street.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	0 4	0 5
One Shillings " "	0 10	0 12
Eighteenpenny " "	0 14	1 0
Two Shillings " "	1 8	1 12

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.
FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES, SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9½ by 4½ by 1	6 8	7 4
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6½ by 1½	13 0	14 8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1½	21 0	23 0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 9 by 4½	38 0	43 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 10 by 4.	48 0	54 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4	65 0	73 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.
Best British Flax, firm, solid and strong.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.		Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
27" wide	2 2	2 6	a yard. ... per roll of 6 yards.	11 0	12 8
30" "	2 8	2 12	" ... "	14 0	16 0
36" "	2 12	3 2	" ... "	15 0	17 0
45" "	4 0	4 8	" ... "	22 0	25 0
62" "	5 8	6 4	" ... "	31 0	35 0

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.
These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks and composed of extra thick prepared Oil Sketching paper.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Imperial quarto, 14 by 10	5 8	6 4
Do. do. do. with cover	9 8	10 12
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10	8 0	9 0
Do. do. do. with cover	13 8	15 0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL PALETTE KNIVES.
BOARDS. MAHLSTICKS.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per

doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

" 25 per 2 " pints.

FROM

DENISON & CO.,

33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year,—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

FOR THIS MONTH OVERCOATS
ULSTERS. CHESTERS. COVERTS.
A CHOICE SELECTION from Rs. 35.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete ..... Re. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Zooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

WILL TAKE PLACE

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

AT

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK,

(Opposite Victoria Terminus),

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of

T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS,

AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Handsome Prizes will be given for the most original Fancy Costumes worn by both Ladies and Gentlemen, and also for the two best Skaters.

TWO EXCELLENT BRASS BANDS

WILL PLAY

THROUGHOUT THE EVENING.

Some Fancy Skating will be given at 10 P.M. and after the Skates are removed at 11 P.M., a small Dance will be held, which will last till 12 P.M.

ADMISSION :—

Rs. 3.

Whether in Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets to admit one Gentleman and three Ladies, Rs. 10.

Secure Seats at SOUNDY & Co., early and at the RINK OFFICE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

53RD PERFORMANCE

BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, 13TH NIGHT

OF THIS GRAND PANTOMIME.

Why this Production has achieved such a GREAT TRIUMPH !—

Because it is the Finest Performance of Comic Pantomime ever given in Bombay

Because all the Old Favourites gained New Laurels,

Because the New Artistes all made Successes,

Because the Statue Dance is worth the admittance money alone.

Because the Stage Management is perfect.

CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

The entire Bombay Press and Public are unanimous in their praise of this unrivalled combination of Talent !

Last Nights of the Magnificent Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN " BLUE-BEARD."

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

Splendid Transformation !

SATURDAY NEXT,

GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE

FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

Doors open at 2-30, commence at 3 o'clock.

Children half-price to all parts of the house.

REMEMBER THE LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS ! !

IMMENSE SUCCESS ! IMMENSE SUCCESS ! !

TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE ! ! !

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

Admission:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the house. Zenana Boxes can be engaged.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 4 P.M.

MR. GEO. C. MILN'S FIRST READING :—

"HAMLET,"

WITH COMMENTS.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

Price, Rs. 2, Orchestra Stalls. Re. 1 Dress Circle.

Student's Tickets, 8 Annas and 4 Annas.

Procurable of the Principals of the various Schools and Colleges and at the office of "The Kaiser-i-Hind."

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY ! ! !

AT the termination of these Readings TWO PRIZES will be given, consisting of two complete Sets of Shakespeare's Plays, beautifully bound. The first, to the Student of any College or School in Bombay passing he best Examination on the Plays read by Mr. Miln ; the second, to the Student disposing of the greatest number of tickets. Decision as to the Prizes will be made by a Local Committee.

READING—Jan. 16th, OTHELLO, instead of The Merchant of Venice.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, a School Master and Mistress (Married Couple preferred) certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs. 150 ; Mistress Rs. 50. Free quarters. Apply to the Agent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Applicants should state nationality whether European or Eurasian and training received. Certificates required.

MUNK'S PULMONICON

OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

A PREPARATION absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs, whatever their description or origin.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough, which it provokes, will, by taking one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate relief.

Per Bottle, Annas 12 only.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled. all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases	Rs. 75
Cigarette Cases	„ 28, 35, 40 and 50
Match Boxes	„ 8, 13, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

COME AND SEE

The splendid assortment of

JEWELLERY

AND

CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

BEST COLLECTION OF

THE LUCKY MOONSTONE

JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES

OFFERED IN TOWN.

DO NOT FAIL,

Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment of

A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,

SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,

APOLLO BUNDER.

COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH

FOR PLEASURE PARTIES

AVAILABLE ON SHORT NOTICE

AT REASONABLE RATES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BHOOSARI MOHLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Kesserbai, widow of Hassam Munjee, the undermentioned premises as owner thereof, with the knowledge and consent of the mortgagee, Mr. Harrivalubhdas Balgowandas, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of January, 1892, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises :—

All that piece of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Bhoosari Mohla or Baloo Sarang street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 144 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5½, and bounded on the east by the said Bhosaree Mohla or Baloo Sarang Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Oomer Gawal Kothe Meya, and on the south by the house of Khoja Bharmal Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors for the vendors at No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes and Medows Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GAMDEVI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Mowji Samji, the mortgagee, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Shewjee Pragjee, the following properties, viz :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1892, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, situate in and forming part of the oart, called or known by the name of Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, new No. 2219, old Survey No. 653, new Survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with the two dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2773 and street No. 3, and bounded on the east by a passage of the said oart leading to Gamdevi Road, on the west by the property of Maneckjee Merwanjee, and on north partly by the propery of the said Maneckjee Merwanjee and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south partly by a passage common to the hereditaments and premises now in description and partly to the hereditaments and premises hereinafter secondly and thirdly described and to the owners of the properties on the south side of the said passage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1892, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, situate in and forming part of the said oart Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, New No. 2219, old Survey No 653, and new Survey Nos 7323 and 7326, together with a dwelling-house or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2774, street No. 4, and bounded on the east and west by the property of the said Manekjee Merwanjee, on the north partly by the said passage which is common to the hereditaments and premises now in description, to the hereditaments and premises first hereinbefore described, and to the hereditaments and premises thirdly hereinafter described and to the owner of the property situate between the hereditaments and premises now in description, and to the hereditaments and premises thirdly hereinafter described, and on the south by the hereditaments and premises first hereinbefore described.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1892, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts situate, lying in and forming part of the said oart Lilavan, at Gamdevi, in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, new No. 2219, old Survey Mo. 653 and new Survey Nos. 7323 and 7326, together with a moiety of a well sunk therein, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Maneckjee Merwanjee, on the west by the property of Soonabai, daughter of Heerjee Jewanjee, on the north by the property of Pascoal de Souza Colee, and on the south partly by the property of Gungadher Shewjee and partly by the passage common to the premises now in description, and to the hereditaments and premises first and secondly hereinbefore described, and also to the owner of the property situate between the hereditaments and premises secondly hereinbefore described and the premises now in description.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 7, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms—

25 boxes very superior St. Julien, St. Estephe, and Medoc.
10 boxes extra dry champagne.
15 cases Polo Bitter.
A choice assortment of various designs of Globe Lamps.
400 pairs of gent's and children boots.
One case fancy articles containing flowers, fans, hats and caps, inkstands and stationery.

BONA FIDE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of 50 packages of very superior transparent and high class printed enamelled, gilt and of latest shape Chinaware from well known manufacturers in London, the same consisting of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches flat and deep plates, covered dishes, soup and sauce tureens, 5 to 20 inches flat dishes covered and H. W. V. dishes, tea, coffee and breakfast cups and saucers, milk and cream jugs, tea and coffee pots, sugar basins B. and B. plates, butter pads, milk pails, muffin dishes, slop basins, bowls, toast racks, egg cups, washhand basins, water jugs, tumblers, brush, soap and sponge boxes, bed-pans, water pails, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, will be soldby Public Auction on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1892, at 2 p. m., by SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, at Meadow Street, No. 4, godown on ground flour of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's office.

Will be put up for sale in small lots suitable to the convenience of purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, January 7, 1892.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF W. CLERKE, Esq.

ONE MAIL PHAETON, with a pair of Grey Walers, and a set of English-made double Harness. One Single-seated Light Office BROUGHAM by Kesterton.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses ; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill., a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,

SOLE AGENT,

85, Beshoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India ; The Bombay Presidency Association ; Watson's Esplanade Hotel ; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co ; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.

Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. CHARLES JOHN KIDD into PARTNERSHIP in our Firm.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1892.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply

LIDBETTER and Co.,

Agents, The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

CALDWELL MEMORIAL FUND.

A FUND has been inaugurated to commemorate the distinguished missionary services of Bishop Caldwell for upwards of fifty years in the District of Tinnevelly. Donations are solicited towards the following objects :—

1. The completion of the Bishop's church at Edeyengoody, which he built and where he is interred ; viz., roofing and filling in the windows. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
2. The endowment of an Evangelist to work among the Lathen. Required amount Rs. 5,000.
3. Two Memorial tablets, viz., one at Edeyengoody and one at Madras. Required amount Rs. 500.

Donations may be forwarded to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese is the President of the Fund.

Donations in England may be sent to the Secretary, S. P. G., 19, Delahay Street, Westminster, London.

A. MARGOSCHIS,
Honorary Secretary.

Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, December 7th, 1891.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby WARNED AGAINST DEALING in MY NAME with my SON FEEDAALLY ABDOOLCADER, who has become SEPARATE FROM ME.

ABDOOLCADER ESMALJEE MOTEEWALLA.

Bombay, 25th December, 1891.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LD.

FROM this date INTEREST will be allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances of Current Deposit Accounts.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

1st January, 1892.

In the matter of the BOMBAY HAY PRESSING and SUPPLY Co., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the FIRST DAY of FEBRUARY, 1892, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys or Vakeels, if any, to Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Bombay, and if so required by writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Vakeels to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated his 15th day of December, 1891.

J. P. CORNFORTH,
Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 515 OF 1891.

JOAQUIM SALVADOR RODRIGUES, Administrator, PAULO MIRANDA, JOSE THOMAS de SILVA, ANTONIO FRANCISCO de SA, IGNACIO GOMES, (all residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay,) CAETANO ANTONIO FERNANDEZ, and JOZE RODRIGUES (both residing at Matoonga without the Fort of Bombay, the Wardens of the Confraternity of St. Francis de Assisi at Dadur without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and the Members of the said Confraternity and other Parishioners of the Church of N. S. de Salvagao at Dadur, aforesaid, all East Indian Inhabitants ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

The REVD. PLACIDO HILLARIO HENRIQUES, lately acting as the Vicar of the said Church of N. S. de Salvagao and as President of the Confraternity of St Francis de Assisi, and PEDRO PASCOAL MURZELLO, lately acting as the Administrator, and JOSE FRANCISCO RODRIGUES, JOSE MATHIAS de MELLO, CAETANO MENDONCA, FRANCIS JOAO QUINY, DOMINGO ANTONIO De SA, all residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, and DOMINGO NUNES, residing at Matoonga, lately acting as the Wardens of the said Confraternity of the said St. Francis de Assisi, and PEDRO JOAO BRAZ FERNANDEZ, the Sole Surviving Executor of the late REVD. BRAZ FERNANDEZ, residing at Bandora, all East Indian Inhabitants ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all the adult male Members of the Confraternity of St. Francis de Assisi connected with the Church of Salvagao, at Lower Mahim, and all the other adult Parishioners of the said Church, that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants, praying :—

(a). That the Defendants, Nos. 1 to 8, may be respectively decreed to make full discovery of the property and funds of the said Confraternity and of the Books of Account, Papers, and Documents thereof, and to deliver up possession thereof to the Plaintiffs.

(b). That accounts may be taken of the property and funds of the said Confraternity, which came to the hands of the Defendants, Nos. 2 to 8, and the said Braz Fernandez, and of the application thereof, and that the said Defendants, Nos. 2 to 8, and the Defendant, No. 9, be decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the amount or value of such part or parts thereof as may be so found to have been misappropriated or misapplied.

(c) That the Defendants, Nos. 1 to 8, may be restrained from interfering with the exercise by the Plaintiffs of the duties of their said offices of Administrator and Wardens as aforesaid.

(d). For a Receiver.
(e). For Cost of this Suit.
(f). And further or other relief.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1891.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,

The 12th day of December, 1891.

MESSRS. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 516 OF 1891.

SEBASTIAO JOZE de ABREO, Administrator, and JOAO FELIZ FERREIRA, CARLOS SEBASTIAO De SOUZA, LORENCO QUINY, SEBASTIAO MANOEL DE SILVA, all residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, ANDRE SERRAO and SANTIAGO GONSALVES both residing at Matoonga, without the Fort of Bombay, Wardens of the Confraternity of N. S. de SALVACAO at Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and the Members of the said Confraternity, and the other Parishioners of the Church of N. S. De Salvagao, all East Indian Inhabitants ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

The REVD. PLACIDO HILLARIO HENRIQUES, lately acting as Vicar of the said Church of N. S. de SALVACAO, and also as President of the Confraternity of SALVACAO, and DOMINGO FRANCISCO MURZELLO, both residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, ANTONIO MANOEL LUIZ and SEBASTIAO JOAO de SILVA, both residing at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, and JACINTO BARRETO and DOMINGO SERRAO (both residing at Matoonga, without the Fort of Bombay) all East Indian Inhabitants, lately acting as Wardens of the said Confraternity of Salvagao ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all the adult male Members of the Confraternity of Salvagao connected with the Church of Salvagao, at Lower Mahim, and all other adult Parishioners of the said Church, that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the Defendants, praying :—

(a). The Defendants, Nos. 1 to 6, may be respectively decreed to make full discovery of the property and funds of the said Confraternity and of the Books of Accounts, Papers, and Documents thereof, and to deliver up possession thereof to the plaintiffs.

(b). That the Defendants, Nos. 1 to 6, may be restrained from interfering with the exercise by the Plaintiffs of the duties of their said offices of Administrators and Wardens as aforesaid.

(c). For a Receiver.
(d). For Costs of this Suit.
(e). And further or other relief.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1891.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,

The 12th day of December 1891.

Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair Rs.	1 8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered....................	pair „	4 0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front	„	1 4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for „	5 8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair „	2 4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3 „	2 12

PACKING FREE. } CASH OR V. P. P. { PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.

Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,

Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,572,248 were granted during 1890. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £144,669, and now amount to £7,488,625 sterling, being an increase of nearly Two-and-a-half millions or 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.

FRESH CONCESSIONS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

F. A. PREVOST,

Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....................................	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....................................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......................	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., " INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862........	£309,690 0 0
„	1885........	£988,156 0 0
„	1886........	£955,039 0 0
„	1889........	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.................. }	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	[illegible]
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Manager and Actuary.

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :

31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON DEPOSITS at Call......2 per Cent. per Annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months...............	4½	„	„
6 Months...............	4	„	„
3 Months...............	3	„	„

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.,* and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
W. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
W. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

On Fixed Deposits, for 6 months, at 3 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently recommended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflammation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.

SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	980
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£33—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	17⅝
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18¾pr.ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	205
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton Broul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	300	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	350
English Press and Manfg	300	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	545
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	400	all	32½	145
Mahmadpur a CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	145
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80xd
Mummar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	110
Sahapathy(Bellary)	800	500	500	20	390
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	340

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	465ex
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	530
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,230
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630xd.
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	720
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	345
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd.
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,355
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	110
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,450
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	270
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	25	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	708 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	..	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	306
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Mc Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	3 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,600	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	25	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23	
China Leaf	,,	22-11	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	22-9	,,
Do. do. new	,,	22-5-6	,,
Australia do.	,,	22-15	
Bombay do.	,,	22-8	
English Sovereigns	,,	14-6	
Do. Drazons	,,	14-5-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-12	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-15	
Carolus Dollars	,,	207	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	203	,,
Five-Francs	,,	201	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club, Spoon Competition, Coorla, 6-30 a.m.
Club Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Gordon (s), from Glasgow; Wenlock (s), (dredger), Pamban; and Futte Issilam (brig), Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 11 hours (a.m.), on Thursday, 7th inst.

SERVICE OF SONG.—A well-known Christian Keertanist from Satara will perform a Keertan (song service), to-day, at 8.p.m., at the Ambroli Free Church, opposite the Girgaum Police Court.

GOA NEWS.—The new Custom House at Marmagoa has been opened for service from the beginning of New Year. Captain Prophyrio Augusto has been appointed Chief of the Military Department at Goa. A Press Act for Portuguese-India will shortly be put into force.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S CHARITIES.—His Highness Maharaja Holkar has made arrangements for protecting at Indore the famine-stricken visitors from Marwar, and has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 as a contribution towards the mitigation of the distress among the men and cattle of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies as well as of those of Ajmere. The amount will be disbursed through the local Governments and Famine Commissions.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening:—

Quadrille...."New Promenade"....Coote.
Overture..."Die irrfahrt Um's Kluck".....Suppe.
Gavotte...."The First Kiss".....Schubert.
Melodies of Rubinstein.....Argd. C. G. Briggs.
Valse....."Il Bacio".....Arditi.
Galop....."The Baby".....C. G. Briggs.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TELEGRAPH OPERATIVES BALL.—Last night the operatives of the Government Telegraph Department gave their annual ball in the Town Hall. The large Assembly Room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the guests numbered close upon three hundred. The programme contained twenty-four dances, which occupied the assemblage until the small hours of the morning. The master of ceremonies were Messrs. A. Pitcher, J. Ritchie, H. Pitcher, and H. Netscher. Mr. M. Mathews and the committee presided over by Mr. R. Parrot, are to be complimented on the success of the ball.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Raghoo Hurry and Tookaram Luximon were yesterday charged before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Hack, with housebreaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 201. The evidence of a woman, named Sukkoo, who appeared as complainant and identified her belongings, showed that the prisoners broke into her house on Nowrojee Hill, in her absence, and appropriated the spoil. Their entrance was effected with a false key, which they left in the lock, and aroused the suspicion of the woman, who reported her loss to the police. The property was recovered from the possession of the thieves, who were convicted of the offence, and each received a sentence of eight months' rigorous imprisonment on both charges.

AN ARTFUL THIEF.—Esack Abboo, a notorious character, who has been previously convicted, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of theft of a gold necklet, valued at Rs. 30. The evidence of a woman, named Ladoo, showed that the prisoner shadowed her along Nagdevie Street, while she was carrying her little boy. Seeing his opportunity he snatched the ornament from the child, and ran down the street, endeavouring to elude arrest and divert suspicion by sitting in a China shop. A policeman and a passer-by, however, had observed him, and when they arrested and searched him the ornament was found concealed in his sleeve. The complainant was shown the necklet, which she immediately recognised. The prisoner denied the offence, and attempted to incriminate a Bania lad. The Magistrate thought the evidence sufficiently established his guilt, and after adverting to the many convictions of the accused, sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years, and pay a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of an additional term of imprisonment for six months.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE BY BOATMEN.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Constable Merchant, of the Water Police, brought up Baba Sheik Adam, a tindal in the service of Messrs. Wallace and Co., on a charge of causing danger to life and obstruction to navigation in the harbour by neglecting to carry a light, on Tuesday evening. The evidence of the police showed that the prisoner was towing 100 logs of timber extending to a length of about 50 yards and 30 yards in width with two tonies. He started from the Mazagon Bunder at 4 p.m., and reached Colaba at eight o'clock. Before reaching his destination he was intercepted by the police near the Bombay Arsenal, who took immediate precautions for ensuring the navigation of the small craft that are continually approaching and departing from the bunders and running through the stream. The Magistrate pointed out the danger the prisoner risked in passing the several dock channels, and thought it a fortunate circumstance that no accident had occurred. As this was, however, the prisoner's first offence, he imposed a fine of Rs. 20 only.

TRAPPED IN HIS OWN SNARE.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe, prosecuted Balcrishna Jannoo *alias* Maljee Jannoo, on a charge of housebreaking and theft of property, worth Rs. 45, that was claimed by Oomed Rama, a tailor. The latter stated in evidence that he retired to rest in a verandah opposite his shop on the night of the 3rd instant after seeing his premises secure. The following morning the tailor's cook noticed the door standing ajar, and on entering the shop the prisoner attempted to rush past him, but was seized. He struggled vigorously and released himself and dropped the articles in his flight. A hue and cry was raised after him, and he was arrested, when the bundle, in which the prisoner carried the plunder, was searched a number of false keys were found which had assisted the burglar in effecting his entrance. As the prisoner denied a previous conviction the jail records were produced, and his identity was established without doubt. The Magistrate told the accused that his denial enhanced the gravity of his offence and sentenced him to undergo hard labour for ten months on the two charges.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a *purdeshi* labourer, named Dokee Jakee, living at Ghorapdeo, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a gold ear ornament, valued at Rs. 25, and Rs. 30 in currency notes, and cash from the house of a *purdeshi*, named Hurrivundass Devia. On Monday evening the accused went to the complainant's under the pretext of smoking *hooka*, and after ascertaining the place where the complainant kept his monies, the accused left the house. On Tuesday the complainant and his fellow-boarder went to their work at Sassoon Mill. During their absence the accused entered the complainant's house by means of a duplicate key, and stole the abovementioned property from a box, and afterwards buried it in a sweeper's lane. The complainant on his return from his work, discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police, who on enquiry arrested the accused, and recovered the articles which the accused had buried. The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that the articles were deposited in his box by the man, who was boarding with the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDORE.—"The following is an extract from the Report of the Political Administration of the territories within the Central India Agency:—"The administration of Indore can be favourably reported on. The Minister Rao Bahadur Vinayak Janardan Kirtane resigned in September, 1890, and was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chiman Rao Bedarkar. In July Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bala Saheb, the brother of his Highness the Maharaja, died, and in November, 1890, the death of the youngest Maharani was announced after the birth of twins, a son and a daughter. The State has, on the whole, been fairly free from dacoity and other violent crimes, but fourteen dacoities occurred in the Indore districts of Western Malwa. The breaking up of Bondrie's gang, following on Tantia's capture, had a good effect in the Nimawar districts, which these outlaws, frequented, and elsewhere there has been no outbreak. Efforts have been made to elucidate the confused State accounts of past years and to introduce an improved system of book-keeping. The progress of education is satisfactory, and his Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a State College at Indore. Medical institutions have received liberal State encouragement, and a large free hospital has recently been opened in the city at the expense of the State. The hospital building is good and contains well-ventilated wards for in-patients. A sufficient staff of well-qualified medical officers has been appointed. The improvement of the water-supply of the city has also received attention during the year. The Maharaja Holkar is anxious to have two of his nephews educated in the Daly College instead of in the Zenana, but the ladies of the family place obstacles in the way."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following business at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE VIJBOOKANDASS CANDASS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, for the insolvent, moved for the usual *interim* order, and stated that the application had been made some days before the matter was last postponed in order to enable the insolvent to file affidavits. The insolvent had creditors in Bombay to the extent of Rs. 26,000, and one of the creditors, Kunchordass Nathoobhoy, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had concealed some of his account books, whereas the books in question had been attached by an order of the Subordinate Judge of the Surat Court.

His Lordship remarked that it had been held, he believed, that such an attachment was illegal.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Yes my lord, but still the books are in the possession of that Court, and, therefore, I do not think you can refuse my present application, unless very clear grounds of illegal concealment of the book has been made out against my client, which I submit has had not been done.

His lordship being of opinion the insolvent had not done all he could in regard to the matter, after some further discussion, refused the application with costs.

RE HAJI ABDUL CAZARALLY MOGHAL.

Mr. Russel, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a new schedule for his client, who had not been able to get his accounts down from Sheraz, in Persia.

His lordship: How is it that he has done nothing for sixteen months?

Mr. Russell said the insolvent could not do anything owing to the accounts not having been received.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, submitted that there were no such accounts in Sheraz, and filed an affidavit in support of his contention.

Mr. Russell, being unaware that such a contention would be raised, applied for leave to reply to the affidavit and to renew his application a fortnight hence.

Mr. Manker offering no opposition, the application was granted.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN MEER JAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the *interm* order, as the case had been transferred to the opposed list. The application was granted.

RE RUGHUNATH DAMOODAR.

Mr. Kotaree, for the insolvent, was granted leave to file a schedule.

RE CURRIMALLY JOOSAB

Mr. Manker obtained permission to serve notice on a creditor, and was granted an extension of his client's *interim* order for three weeks.

RE FAZAL CASSIM.

Mr. Manker, also in this case, obtained an extension of the insolvent's *interim* order for four months.

RE BOMANJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a month's extension of the *interim* order, leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, stating that during the time his client had been in jail, the latter had discovered that he had nine creditors whose names had not been inserted in his schedule. The application was granted.

RE NARYAN JEEWAN.

Mr. Manker obtained an extension of this insolvent's *interim* order for two months with leave to serve notices.

PETITIONS ADJOURNED.

The petition of Sitaram Balkrishnajee, a Government pensioner, receiving Rs. 100 per mensum, was adjourned for one year, as his lordship found that the insolvent had been twice through the Court, and at the time of incurring his present liabilities was in debt to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

The petition of Eswaree Prasad, a building contractor who, his lordship found, has started in business with a capital of Rs. 100 and had incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 11,985, was postponed for a year, his lordship being of opinion that the insolvent was not justified in cheating his creditors by obtaining money from them for the purpose of expensive wedding ceremonies, he, at the time, knowing that he had not the means with which to repay his liabilities.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharge at the hands of the Court:—Burjorjee Framjee Wadia, Benjamin De Quadros; Vussedeo Devsee and another; Bapujee Gunesh Goptee; Seawadshaw Coweshaw; Damoodar Govinjee; Nathoo Sunker; Muncherjee Nusserwanjee; Pheroshaw Pestonjee: Oomer Tyab; Mahomed Joomer and another; Dyall Kutchra; and Venaik Succaram.

THE LOSS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously subscribed	2,991	0
Through Captain P. J. Falle, I. M., Port Officer, Rangoon. Public subscription	600	0
Through Marine Transport Officer, Upper Burma. Public subscription	222	3
Through Captain H. J. Pryce, I. M., Port Officer, Akyab. Public subscription	151	0
Officers and crew of H. M. I. M. S. Lawrence.	128	0
Mr. Jackson	20	0
"N. I. M."	10	0
Lieut. G. S. Gunn, R. N.	10	0
Mr. W. B. Huddleston, I. M.	10	0
H. M. I. M. S. Canning (balance)	6	8
Marine Survey Boat Party Lascars	6	6
Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co.	5	0
Total	4,160	1

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chamber.

667-91—In person—Custoorchund Rana and others vs. Sheik Noor Cassum.

Testamentary Suits.

18-90—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonbai vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody—Nanu and H. Part heard.

21-91—Thakurdas, D. and C—Amtoolbai, widow, vs Dosajee Jewanjee Rungwalla—T A Bland.

31-91—Little S F and N—Show Megjee Sangjee and others vs Sones Pittamber Jairaz—Roughton and B.

33-91—Little S F and N—Goshwami Shree Jewanjee Maharaz vs Goshwami Shree Geerdhurlaljee Maharaz—Tyebjee and D.

21-91—Payne G and S—Lady Janbai vs Moosa Tharia—Little S F and N.

6-91—Balkrishna, V N K—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Cursetjee Heerjeebhoy—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

119-91—Wadia and G—Nanchund Futtechund and another vs Bhowandas Hemchund—Tyabji and D. Part heard.

349-91—Wadia and G—Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little S F and N. Part heard.

404-91—N. S Dixit—Narayen Mahadew Ayjamda vs. Ramrom Anunta and others—In person.

412-91—M. N. Sadatwalla—Mamubai vs. Lilladher Shamjee and another—Little, S., F., and N.

413-91—Conroy and B—Jaithabhoy Cullianjee and another vs The Imperial Flour Mill Co., Ld.—Nanu and H.

397-91—Payne, G, and S—J.E. Sassoon and others vs. Thucker Dharsey Moraj and another—E. Wilkin.

417-91—K.J. Mantri—Bhasker Rughoonath vs. Babaji Babooji—Crawford, B. & Co.

418-91—In person, a pauper—Esmail Ahmed and another vs. Osman Mahomed and another—In person.

419-91—In person, a pauper—Annaji Rowji vs. Kondaji Kanoji—In person.

427-91—Payne, G., and S—H. C. Stephens vs. Allabhoy Esmailji—Crawford, B. & Co.

432-91—Pestonjee, R and K—Shapoorjee Jewajee vs Nanubhoy Burjorjee and others—Little S F and N.

445-91—In person—Mahadoo Khundoo Sett and another vs Hussubai and others.

448-91—Janardhan and A—Runchordas Soorjee vs Narrondas Soorjee and another—M N Sukiatwalla.

449-91—Little S F and N—Tazbhoy Goolam Hoosen vs Mahomedally Khanbhoy—Crawford B and Co.

454-91—Crawford B and Co—Muthooradas Lowjee Amersee Vullubjee and another—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

106-91—Janardhun G—Sitabai Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassumally—M, E, and H.

376-89—Roughton and B—Kulsumbibi vs Ahmed Mahomed and others—C, B, and Co; and M, E, and H.

112-91—Tyebjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—C, W, and S.

256-91—M, O, and J—Lukhmivahoo vs Runchordas Huridas Ardeseer, H, and D.

30-91—Shamro P—A pauper—Mahomed Maheroodin vs Bibunbee—Payne G and S.

409-90—In person—Meer Yacoobally Meer Mahabially vs Shaw Mohundas Vullubdas—In person.

30-91—Tyebjee and D—Sudasew Ramchunder vs Ludha Ragowjee—Munsookhlal D and J.

To be heard as a Short Cause.

282-18-392-91—Little S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Otto Martin and another—Conroy and B.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TAX ON TODDY.

THE *Rast Goftar* states:—Our readers will remember that about 6 months ago, the toddy-tree owners and ryots of Surat petitioned the Secretary of State for India in Council, praying to be relieved from the excessive and yearly increasing tax on the toddy trees and the numerous and harassing restrictions imposed upon toddy by the Abkari administration of Bombay. The Secretary of State has shortly disposed of the petition by saying that he does not wish to interfere with the discretion of the Bombay Government. Such a curt and hasty disposal of a most important subject will not satisfy anybody, and will not in the least allay the great discontent caused by the mode in which the local Government have thought proper to interfere with the property and food supply of the people. If the Government of Bombay were to make laws giving themselves absolute discretion to tax and harass the toddy trade, and if the Secretary of State were to refuse to interfere simply because the law gives full discretion to the local Government, we must have come to a pretty pass indeed.

THE DRAFT UNIVERSITY BILL.

The *Gujerati* says:—Now it appears that the Supreme Government are unwilling to proceed with the bill for reasons best known to themselves and a half-hearted concession is to be granted to the University, which, we are afraid, can not possibly evoke any feeling of satisfaction or gratitude. It is proposed to place two nominations of Fellows at the disposal of the University and the privilege of nomination is to be confined to the holders of M. A., M. D., and M. C. E. degrees. We can well appreciate the desire of Government to enhance the value of this concession by confining it to the holders of the highest degrees. But we fail to understand why the Faculty of Law has been altogether ignored. The course for the L.L.B. is no less difficult or comprehensive than that for the M.A., and it scarcely stands to one's reason that while a tenth rate M.A. mediocrity who has passed with grace marks should be ranked among the privileged few, a holder of the L.L.B. degree, however, competent or accomplished should be deemed ineligible for exercising the right of elective franchise. We are very much surprised to find that a proposal is shortly to be brought before the Senate, accepting the offer of the Indian Government in view of their inexplicable reluctance to proceed with the bill. We hope some Fellow will send in an amendment asking Government in time to extend the elective franchise to the Faculty of Laws also.

THE HONOURS GAZETTE.

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—We congratulate Sir Frederick Roberts, "the Rustom of Kabul," as we called him during his memorable march from Kabul to Kandahar, on the proud distinction of a peerage conferred on him by our Gracious Sovereign, this auspicious New Year Day. The honour is thoroughly well deserved both for his conspicuous gallantry in the field and his brilliant success in the administration of the army of this large Indian Empire; and it forms, perhaps, the best and most acceptable feature, viewed from an Indian standpoint, in the Honours Gazette for 1892. Indeed, had not the name of one solitary recipient of a C. I. E. from Bombay side figured in the list, the New Year's Gazette would not have been deemed worthy even of a cast-away glance or a passing notice on this side of India. The decoration granted to Mr. Lee-Warner is the only redeeming feature in the blank caused by the list, and the distinction on the gifted and versatile Secretary to Government in the Political Department sits upon his brilliant attainments and rare culture with a befitting grace and dignity. In other respects, the Honours Gazette is disappointing.

The *Gujarati* remarks:—This year the Fountain of Honour has not flowed freely, nor invariably in proper channels. It would seem as if honours were intended mostly for officials and not for non-officials. This presidency has added to its list one more Khan Bahadur, two more Rao Bahadurs and five more Rao Sahibs. Mr. Lee-Warner has been selected for the C. S. I. very probably for his vigorous administration as the right hand man of our new Governor. There is always a mystery about the conferring of distinctions and it is useless to scan more closely this un-looked-for recognition of services or talents which few are in a mood to appreciate.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The seventh repetition of the Indian Congress, says the *Rast Goftar*, was held this year at Nagpur, and, contrary to expectation, it has been decided not to prorogue the sessions in this country until one has been held in London after the General Elections. So this Congress was not, in the words of Mr. Hume, to finish a cycle and set the seal upon its past work. He summoned the faithful from North and South, and East and West. For once, and as a special case, the limitation of 1,000 fixed to the number of delegates was set aside, in order that none of the hundreds of Mr. Hume's friends may be denied the happiness of paying him their farewell greetings. But neither the special attraction, nor the suspension of the Statute of Limitation, could bring together more than about 800 of the patriot friends of Mr. Hume. How is that? The comparative paucity of attendance betokens, to our mind, the waning interest of people in the Congress. Their active interest did not survive in its pristine vigour the novelty of the thing, and we should not be surprised, if, after the organizing head and vivifying influence of Mr. Hume has been withdrawn, the annual festival were gradually to become a shadow of its early predecessors, even as a mere show. The want of backbone and stamina among our people may prove fatal even to its very existence. Doleful reports have reached us this year of general lassitude and listlessness throughout the country in the Congress cause. Delegates, such as could be found, could with difficulty be brought to undertake the pilgrimage to Nagpore.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—The seventh Congress, which concluded on Wednesday last, after a three days' sitting, may be pronounced on the whole to be fair success. True it is that the number of delegates was not so large as at the Bombay Congress. It is also true that no member of Parliament attended it as the Congress held at Calcutta was attended. But the extraneous circumstances which made the fifth Congress in this city the most brilliant and successful of all the Congresses hitherto held, and the sixth one at the metropolis of the empire so conspicuous for the presence there of Messrs. Caine and Schwann, were wanting at Nagpur. Barring these we do not think that the one which has just concluded its sittings was in any way inferior to all the previous ones.

Says the *Gujarati*:—The most important event of the week for the whole country is the session of the seventh National Congress at Nagpore. It seems to have been well attended by representatives from various parts of India, and it must be admitted that it proved a great success despite the ominous vaticinations of the anti-Congress prophets. Even these must have perceived by this time, though they may be reluctant to acknowledge it, that the Congress institution has become a powerful factor which will have to be reckoned with. As the President showed in his thoughtful speech, the Congress propaganda had in it elements of permanence and utility which have received a silent recognition consciously or unconsciously from influential English politicians as well as Indian Governors and Viceroys. Its history has more or less represented all the stages of growth so cleverly marked out by Mr. Yule in his celebrated address to the delegates assembled at Allahabad. The movement is no longer deemed disloyal or subversive of the supremacy of our rulers.

The *Indu Prakash* writes:—This year's Congress was threatened by a number of clouds, and its session was awaited with great anxiety. Happily all the clouds have disappeared and the Congress had an even undisturbed course. Mr. Hume's threatened resignation has been averted and he remains General Secretary with Pandit Ajudhya Nath as Joint Secretary. The proposed stopping of the Congress has also been averted and the next Congress is agreed to be held at Allahabad. The attendance at the Congress of 800 delegates, though large enough, was not quite satisfactory having regard to Mr. Hume's appeal for a large gathering.

In the law courts at Graudenz the other day, Adolf Gustav Lange was charged before the justices with nearly all the offences contained in the criminal law books. Lange resided at Glukowko, and began his career of crime in 1884. He became a terror in the district. On the 11th of February last Lange was on the look-out, as usual, for his prey, when he met a certain Hermann Beck, who was returning with a large sum of money

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 11.

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NOTICE.

I DO hereby give Notice that from the 6th Instant till the 6th February next any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th January, 1892.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 95⅞; and the market rates of discount were again reduced, say to the extent of ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 2 per cent. and 2¼ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. Bar Silver declined in value 1-16d. per oz. to 43 9-16d.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination at Monday's reduced rates; while in New York, 95 cents, was still the price of the metal, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 95¼. Exchange on London was unchanged at fcs. 25·17½.

Braziers' Copper was again 10s. per ton higher yesterday, at £58 per ton; Yellow Metal being still quoted at 5¼.

The Wheat Market had become dull, and both No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, were 1d. per cental lower than they were quoted at before the late holidays, at 8s. 2d. per cental for the former, and 7s. 9d. for the latter, ex-quay. The Linseed market was quiet; but Reuter's quotations appear to have been mutilated in transmission.

The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined another 1-16d. yesterday, to 4⅛d. per lb.; and East Indian Cotton, following suit, was 1-16d. lower in all grades of Broach and Dhollera; in old descriptions and grades of Oomras and in "Good" Hingunghat; while American Arrivals were 3-64d. down in all positions, 4d. per lb. being quoted for January and January-February deliveries, and 4 15-64d. for May-June. The tone of the Market, at closing, was dull, Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's total sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 34,000 bales.

The Manchester Market, in sympathy with Liverpool, had become flat, but the only changes from the rates wired by Reuter on Monday were a decline of ⅛d. in 39in. Jacconets, and of 1d. in 45in. Mulls; but the quotation given for 45in. 9lbs. Grey Shirtings (which has not been wired very recently) shows a decline of 3d. per piece since about the middle of last month, 40s. Mule Twist is still quoted at 8d. per lb.

In New York, a further drop of 1-16 cent was sustained by ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, at 7 9-16 cents; and April Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports keep up, yesterday's figures having been 45,000 bales; and the total for the present season now compares as follows with that of the two previous years to the same date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts......	45,000	43,000	31,000
Three days' do.........	144,000	123,000	77,000
Since 1st Sept. 1891...	4,694,000	4,597,000	4,364,000

Following the tenor of advices from the ruling markets for the staple, Cotton here has been dull again to-day, at a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Little fresh business has been reported, the mills having taken only 750 bales in all, consisting of 350 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 165; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 160; and 50 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 174—all new stuff—and 150 old Pachora, at Rs. 135; while exporters have bought but 200 bales each of new Bengals at Rs. 157; and Dhulia, at Rs. 154 per candy.

WHEAT and Seeds have been quiet to-day, a small export business having been transacted in the former market, and moderate purchases made in the latter; but quotations are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Recepts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,132 bales.
Wheat	13,396 cwts.
Linseed	1,195 „
Rapeseed............................	629 „
Gingelly	7,939 „
Groundnuts	1,059 „
Castorseed	4,720 „

FREIGHTS are week. Rates are nominally unchanged, but in the absence of demand for tonnage, no fresh business has been done to test quotations.

EXCHANGE has again been unchanged, quotation being the same as have been given for several days past. Some business has been offered; but the Banks would not give way in either direction, and very little has been done. The market closed quiet at the following rates for ready business:—

Bank Bills on Demand.........1s. 4⅛d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 4 19-32d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 4 23-32d.		„
Credits do. ....1s. 4 13-16d.		„
Francs do. ....1·77		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—As usual on the day following the monthly settlement, this market has been quiet, with few fresh transactions reported; and it has also been weak, a decline of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. having been established on yesterday's final rates for Fours, closing quotations this evening having been 106 13-16 for Money, and 106⅞ for the 2nd February account; with 4½ per Cents quoted at 105 nominal.

SHARES of all kinds continue to be neglected, and the only charges we have to report this evening are a slight decline in Cotton Mill Scrip in one or two cases at our revised quotations; and a reduction of Re. 1½ in the Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 980 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 5.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

The s. s. Valetta arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nizam arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 6.

Mail steamer Ballarat arrived from Australia.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅝
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7 lbs. Shirtings..............................	4-6
8¼ „ „	5-7½
40s Mule Twist	0-8
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	95 ¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅞
4½ per cent. „	73
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106½
Bar Silver	43 9-16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th January, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey					
Teheran	6	1	20 p.m.	..	45
Suez............	6	2	45 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 6th January, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta............	1	13	—	3
„ Kurrachee	—	33	—	1
„ Madras	—	19	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NASIK.

BIRTH.

GIBBS—December 30, at Nasik, the wife of H. M. Gibbs, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARKES—December 25, at Delhi, the wife of B Parkes, Executive Engineer, of a son.

TOD—December 31, at Kurseong, the wife of E P Tod, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROAL—NEDOU—December 28, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev F J Montgomery, Chaplain of Sialkote, Frank M Croal, of Haddington, Scotland, to Rose Catherine, eldest daughter of M Nedou.

LUCAS—BELL—December 30, at Christ Church, Mhow, C I, by the Rev A H Etty, Chaplain of Mhow, Harold Maude Alfred, Lieutenant, 7th Bombay Infantry, son of General A W Lucas, C B, Bombay Staff Corps (retired) of Dunmore, Teignmouth, Devon, to Eveleen, younger daughter of the late Major James Lancaster Bell, R A, of Ardcarne Ballinasloe, Co. Galway; and step daughter of Major R A C King, R A.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—December 29, at Ellore, Bertie, the dearly loved infant son of F W and A C Harris, aged 1 year and 4 months.

HOLLINGSWORTH—December 30, at the Women's and Children's Hospital, Madras, from dysentery, terminating in cholera, Cora Florence, beloved daughter of Annie, and of the late Hamilton Hollingsworth, Revenue Officer, Kadri Taluq, Bellary District, aged 18 years.

SMITH—January 1, at Lahore, Kathleen Mary Dallas, the loved eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Turton Smith, aged 3 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF A MINOR.—We have received further correspondence on this subject, which we do not think it necessary to print.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1892.

IT is a fantastic destiny which has smitten M. Mieville, the President of the Sanitary Board at Alexandria, with small-pox at Brindisi when on his way to the Sanitary Conference at Venice. The incident will, no doubt, keep the Conference duly mindful of the limitations within which Sanitary Boards and Sanitary Commissions have to work in a world given over to the destroying bacillus. The Conference is sitting this week, and to us in India it is a matter of some importance. It has been called exclusively in order to discuss questions connected with the sanitary service in Egypt, and the passage of vessels through the Suez Canal. No announcement has been made as to the officials who are to take part in it, but it may be assumed that in addition to delegates from the Board at Alexandria, and from the Egyptian Government, the chief European Powers will be represented by sanitary experts. The Board itself, it may be explained, consists of nine Egyptian officials, of whom five are medical men, and a number of delegates from the various Consulates, these latter being associated with the Board in order that foreign subjects and shipping—which enjoy exterritoriality under the Capitulations—may be made amenable to its jurisdiction. Lower Egypt and the Suez Canal comprise the sphere of its authority, and it is in the exercise of its watchfulness—often vexatiously great—over the Canal that the Board brings itself unpleasantly into notice in India. Our latest experience of its activity was in September last, when an outbreak of cholera on the Marathon and the Redbreast in Bombay harbour was made the occasion for an order by the Board imposing quarantine on vessels from Bombay. The intervention was needless, untimely, and inconsequent, and must have been made in very imperfect knowledge of the facts. In the first place the order was issued ten days after the last fatal case had occurred on the infected ships, and it remained in force long after cholera had disappeared from the harbour. It so happened that while the Board was "protecting" Europe against cholera from Bombay, the sanitary statistics of the city showed an exceptional immunity from the disease. But if the Alexandria Board has its way the most favourable return that we can show will be of no avail. A proposal is to be made, it is understood, for declaring a port infected even if one solitary death from cholera occurs in it, and quarantine will continue until a specified interval has elapsed without further deaths. This, it is plain, would be tantamount to putting Bombay in almost perpetual quarantine. The existing method is bad enough. An Indian port is declared infected when the number of deaths from cholera exceed the mean of the previous five years—a very inconsistent basis, since the mean is being constantly reduced, so that a cholera death-rate, which ten years ago would have been taken no notice of by the Board, is now treated as serious enough to necessitate the imposition of quarantine. But this is trifling compared with the rule which it is proposed to substitute for it. Everybody knows—even the Egyptian members of the Alexandria Board—that cholera is endemic in Bombay. Last year on the average two deaths a week were registered from this cause, and though it is not an uncommon thing for the city to be perfectly free from cholera, there is scarcely a month in which cases would not be recorded. In other words, as we have said, if this rule were to be adopted, Bombay would be put in perpetual quarantine. The Chamber of Commerce, which did good and effectual service in protesting against the useless and vexatious imposition of quarantine last autumn, might well invoke the help of Government against an attempt to perpetuate the restrictions unnecessarily imposed upon the trade of the port by the authorities at Alexandria If the Indian Government is represented at the Venice Conference, as it ought to be, the mischief and the uselessness of this proposal ought to be easily demonstrated. Reuter informed us, indeed, a day or two since, that the British delegates intend to propose that unimpeded transit through the Suez Canal shall be given to all British vessels from India and elsewhere bound to British ports. This is the least that can be asked for. The present practice is to insist upon vessels coming from an infected port doing ten days' quarantine before communicating with the shore, even if there is no disease on board; such vessels may, however, pass through the Canal in quarantine, but they are prohibited from holding communication with the shore, and they are put in charge of officials of the Alexandria Board. This practice, with all the vexations attendant upon it, would become the ordinary procedure if the proposal which the Board are understood to have determined to lay before the Conference is carried out. Let the arrangement be worked as smoothly as it may, delay is inevitable where a vessel cannot be moved without the permission and without the surveillance of the local authorities. The British proposal, we take it, means that there shall be no waiting for the permission of the Suez sanitary authorities for ships bound to British ports to pass through the Canal, but that they shall pass through as freely from the Gulf of Suez to the Gulf of Pelusium as from the Gulf of Pelusium to the Gulf of Suez. For ships bound to the Mediterranean ports no such right is claimed, not because it would not be as innocuous, but because the representatives of the Continental States, with their lingering beliefs in quarantine, sulphur fumigation, and the rest, would be certain to resist it. In their case the choice would be between inspection and quarantine at Suez, and prohibition of entrance at Marseilles or Genoa, and unimpeded passage through the Canal might be dearly purchased on those terms. British ideas about the dissemination of cholera being however a good deal more robust than those which prevail abroad, people at home are ready to take the risk of all the cholera that ships from India are likely to take there, and the Conference has no right to refuse them permission. No doubt a majority of the delegates, as of the members of the Sanitary Board, will be found to favour the view that all the cholera that ever went to Europe was carried in Bombay steamers. Nine years ago, however, her Majesty's Government asserted to the address of all the Powers that no outbreak of cholera in Egypt or in Europe had ever been traced to India—though desperate efforts had been made to convict the Timor, a steamer from Bombay, of having been the cause of the epidemic in 1883—and the challenge holds good to-day. Nevertheless, strong convictions on the subject prevail on the Continent—convictions of the kind against which argument is useless—and they must be reckoned with as a factor of even more substantiality in the problem than cholera itself. There must be giving and taking wherever there is a hostile majority to contend against, and we do not know that there would be any advantage in bringing back the discussion to first principles, for some time must elapse before the continental superstition against cholera and quarantine will die out. To the proposal, however, to declare Bombay and Calcutta in perennial quarantine, however—for that is what it amounts to—we trust that uncompromising resistance is being offered by the British delegates. It is, indeed, a strange commentary upon French protests against the growing preponderance of British influence in Egypt that the British Government should thus far have failed to bring down the regulations and procedure of the Alexandria Sanitary Board to the level of practical wisdom and good sense, and that now and again Englishmen are provoked into believing that the Board is really being used by our neighbours as a means of putting obstructions in the way of the Canal traffic, because three-fourths of it happens to be under the British flag.

THE Premier of South Australia, the Hon. Thomas Playford, who is shortly to visit India is, when in private life, a "grand old gardener"—a market gardener on a very large scale. His mission to India is one that is very suitable to him in his dual capacity of agriculturist and prime minister—to ascertain what class of natives of this country would be most suitable for employment in the northern part of the territory of the Colony, which is not adapted for white labour. As Australia is part of the British Empire, there is none of the objection to the migration of Indian labourers to the Colony in question which rendered nugatory the proposals made some years since for permission to export coolies for employment in Sumatra. Coolie labour finds remunerative employment in the Mauritius, the Island of Trinidad, British Guiana, Demerara, and also in Natal. But in the latter territory a difficult question has arisen which has not yet been settled. The Colony of Natal has acquired representative institutions so far as the European colonists are concerned; but the Governor exercises the functions of Imperial Commissioner, that is to say, stands *in loco parentis* to the native races. Notwithstanding this safeguard, the local Legislature proceeded to such extremes in derogation of the right of domicile, and of trading possessed hitherto by the Indian settlers, that the Government of Lord Lansdowne was constrained to address a vigorous remonstrance on the subject to the Imperial Government. If the Prime Minister of Victoria satisfies himself that Indian labour is suitable for the development of the northern part of the territory of South Australia, the Government of India, before according sanction to the enlistment of coolies for that distant field of labour, will very rightly ask what provision will be made for their good treatment and protection. There is no Imperial High Commissioner in the vast Australian Continent, whose chief function is to protect native races. The average colonial, be it said with all respect, has not a character for altruism when people of other races, aboriginal, Polynesian, Chinese, or Indian, are in question. Planters in the northern wilds of Australia will have quite enough to do to look after their own business and their own interests, without troubling themselves to inquire into the hardships or redress the wrongs of Indian labourers ignorant of the language and new to Australian ways who may need help or guidance. The experience of Indian artisans, gardeners, and traders in Natal is not of a kind to allow of any optimism in regard to the lot of Asiatics who are placed in a colony enjoying the blessings of representative institutions such as the Congress would like to see set up in India.

HAVING already nominated Sir Drummond Wolff and Sir Evelyn Baring—the two most unlikely names that could have been selected in that connection—to the vacant Ambassadorship at Constantinople, the quidnuncs now sagely opine that the choice will probably lie between Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edmond Monson, and Sir Francis Ford. Sir Drummond Wolff could not possibly have returned to Constantinople with the unratified Convention in regard to the evacuation of Egypt still in his portfolio. His presence in Pera would call to mind long negotiations which came to rather less than nothing. Sir Evelyn Baring is not the man to forsake the substance of authority near the Khedive at Cairo, for the shadow of influence with the Sublime Porte on the Bosphorus, where he would be regarded as the incarnation of the Egyptian plagues which have worked so much unhappiness to successive Grand Viziers. The mention of Lord Lansdowne as a probable successor to Sir William White is equally farfetched. M. de Blowitz nominated the Viceroy of India for the succession to Lord Lytton, and his Excellency is still at Calcutta. There he will remain until the time comes for "the flight to Simla" in March. Lord Lansdowne will certainly not go to Constantinople. The other names mentioned are those of the Right Hon'ble Sir Francis Clare Ford and the Hon'ble Sir Edmond John Monson. The former is Ambassador at Madrid—the first British Ambassador to that Court. His diplomatic experience was mostly gained in South America, having been accredited to the Argentine Republic, to Uruguay, and Brazil. He was Minister in Greece from 1881 to 1884 and was thence transferred to Madrid as Envoy, becoming the first Ambassador in 1887. Sir Edmond Monson had somewhat similar experience, being accredited to Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay. He was also a Secretary of Legation at Washington under Lord Lyons. In 1885 he was sent to Denmark, and in 1888 transferred to Athens, where he now is. Either of these diplomatists might be fairly depended upon to bring to the consideration of the Eastern question an unbiassed mind.

IT is never a difficult matter to make out a good case for the educational institutions which have been established in this country for the benefit of orphans of European origin; the difficulty always is, in putting forward an appeal for one, to urge a claim which could not with precisely equal force be urged in favour of the rest. When, however, a plea is put in for the Lawrence School for the children and orphans of British soldiers in India this at least may be urged—that the school being far away from the Presidency cities, is always in danger of being forgotten by people to whose notice the claims of other institutions are constantly being brought. The managers of the Abu Lawrence School are certainly not importunate in their appeals for help, and this encourages us to bring forward the grounds of a special appeal which has lately been made for its assistance at a time of exceptional pressure. The managers have lately had to deal with two unavoidable conditions which have seriously curtailed their resources. The high price of food, which has affected people in Rajputana to an extent not easy to realize here, has for three years embarrassed the committee, and the additional outlay on this account alone for the year 1891 is expected to reach Rs. 1,500. Then the income from Government has seriously decreased, mainly because the class of children whose fathers died in the service, and for whom payment was made by the State, is disappearing, in consequence of the short service system. It is feared that through the operation mainly of these causes there will be a deficiency at the end of the financial year, in March, of Rs. 2,350, the first and inevitable result of which will be to reduce the number of children in the school from 81 to 60. We trust that the concurrent claims of local institutions will not stand in the way of an adequate response to the appeal which is being put forward for this eminently useful school.

A CORRESPONDENT who, it is scarcely necessary to say, is keenly in sympathy with the Congress, and who is in a favourable position for comparing one meeting with another, writes to us expressing the opinion that as a whole the Congress at Nagpur was "the soundest of all." It was comparatively a small meeting, for only 812 delegates were actually registered, about fifty being refused registration because they could not produce proper credentials. We are informed too that it was the first in which all the rules were scrupulously adhered to and rigidly enforced—the first in which all the delegates paid full fees and full price for their food, and in which there was a large number of visitors from different and distant parts of the country who paid for their seats, the receipts amounting to Rs. 6,000 in all. Our correspondent's anticipations for the next Congress, which will be held at Allahabad, are very favourable, and he adds: "I confess that the staying power which has been exhibited over a variety of matters has equally surprised and delighted me."

THE presumably learned Moulvi Rafi-ud-din, who is now on a visit to Lord Tennyson, and who very recently enjoyed the still greater honour of an interview with the Queen, when he presented her Majesty with an address from her loyal Mussulman subjects at present in England, is a Bombay student, who proceeded to London to study for the bar. He began his studies in this country, but conceived that in England he would have a better field for his ambition, which indeed seems to have been the case. He is a young man, and like many other other young men has learned betimes that a prophet is never a prophet in his own country. While he was in Bombay no one appears to have regarded the youthful Moulvi as a representative man amongst the Mussulman community.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and Lady Harris have signified their intention of being present to witness a performance by Mr. Harry Stanley's opera and burlesque company at the Gaiety Theatre, on the evening of Wednesday, the 20th instant.

DURING the manœuvres now being carried on at Poona, the grounds of Government House, Guneshkhind, are "to be regarded as an impassable swamp."

A GYMKHANA meeting (by invitation) is to be held at Government House grounds, Parel, on Thursday, the 14th instant. Entries, which may be lodged with Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, close on the evening of the 12th instant.

THE Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, has received the following telegram:—"Directors declare dividend second half 1891 ten centum annum."

REPORTS from Gilgit state that Lieutenant-Colonel Durand is now making good progress towards recovery, his general health not having been affected by his wound. The doctors have congratulated him on his fortunate escape, as the bullet took an eccentric course which only just prevented the injury proving fatal. The said bullet is a curiosity in its way, being a garnet with lead moulded upon it. The injured officer humourously remarked on seeing it, that it would be more interesting in a museum than in his body.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT'S official perambulations in the Lower Provinces have convinced him that registration of vital statistics cannot properly be left to municipalities; and from the beginning of the year this duty will be transferred to the police. The work, it may be admitted, writes the Allahabad paper, has been scandalously done in the past, and perhaps the Lieutenant-Governor is right in concluding that the municipalities of India, as they are at present, are not likely to devote the care and attention the efficient collection of these important statistics demands. So much the worse, however, most people will infer, for the repute of the municipalities. The work is certainly not of a kind the police can properly be saddled with.

AT the Berlin Society for Folklore Dr. Mullendor has given a lecture on popular observation of nature. He showed that the people often observe with great correctness, recognising details and particulars in Nature long before they are determined by science. Ages ago the Westphalian peasants declared that the blight that attacks corn came from gardens. Quite lately the botanist Herr Schacht, who studied the blight in the interests of the Government, proved that barberry bushes sheltered the blight fungus. It was a peasant in in Oberwallis who led Charpentier to fix the ice period. Peasants knew of the part the wind played in fructifying plants long before science discovered the fact.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPLOSION IN DUBLIN CASTLE.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives reports that the bomb which was exploded at Dublin Castle is identical with those made by the Fenians of the Dynamite School in New York.

The Government has decided to institute a sworn private inquiry into the outrage before a Dublin Magistrate as there is now no doubt that the explosion was the outcome of a devilish plot.

THE CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The nomination of Sir Drummond Wolff or Sir Evelyn Baring to the vacant Ambassadorship at Constantinople is now thought to be unlikely, and the choice will probably rest between Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edmund Monson, and Sir Francis Clare Ford.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Regarding the reported desire of the Sultan to conclude an arrangement with Great Britain on the Egyptian question it is understood that no negociations are actually proceeding between England and Turkey.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FRENCH BISHOPS IN EGYPT.

Lord Salisbury has written a letter in which he denies that negociations are being carried on between Great Britain and the Vatican regarding the Egyptian Hierarchy.

AN INDIAN VISITOR TO LORD TENNYSON.

Moulvi Rafi-ud-din is on a visit to Lord Tennyson.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Serious complications have arisen in Morocco, and it is feared that the existing jealousy between England, France, and Spain is increasing.

The hill tribes have revolted against the Governor of Tangier and British, French, and Spanish warships have been sent there to protect their respective subjects and watch events.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA. AID FROM AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6.

At the instance of President Harrison the Senate has voted one hundred thousand dollars to despatch a cargo of breadstuff to the starving Russian peasants.

DEFEAT OF LORD SHEFFIELD'S TEAM.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 6.

The cricket match Combined Australia *vs.* Lord Sheffield's team resulted in a victory for Australia by 54 runs.

ANOTHER FIELD FOR INDIAN LABOURERS.

ADELAIDE, JAN. 5.

The Hon. Thos. Playford, Premier of South Australia, will sail for India on the 20th instant to enquire as to the best class of Indian labourers to employ for work in the Northern Territory.

CHILI AND THE UNITED STATES.

VALPARAISO, JAN. 5.

The Chilian Government has cabled the Government of the United States an ample apology for the attack made in this city, some months ago, on a party of sailors belonging to the U. S. Warship Baltimore.

POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 5.

To-day at Koregaon the Northern Cavalry advanced on Indrayani on two lines, the right column being the stronger. The left column, then proceeding down Sirur road, captured two of Colonel Willoughby's guns which had, under a misconception of orders, been pushed too far to the front with a weak escort. After this Colonel Currie called up one regiment to join the right column and proceeded to attack the Southern Cavalry. After being twice in collision Colonel Willoughby withdrew under cover of his guns and infantry on the nothern bank of Indrayani. The fords of Korigaon, Wadu, and Tallegaon were held strongly by the Infantry during the day, and the object of the Southerns, according to the special idea, was attained. The Northern and Southern forces are now facing one another on the banks of Indrayani.

Sir G. Greaves and his Staff, Generals Luck, Gatacre, Pottinger, Boyce, and Combe were present during the manœuvres, but General Luck got a slight attack of fever before the end of the day. The Commander-in-Chief proceeds to Camp at Wanowri to-night, and rides out to Shelgaon to witness the manœuvres to-morrow. At the close of the manœuvres to-day Sir George expressed his satisfaction at the Northern Cavalry. The special idea for the 3rd day, is "Withdraw your force in a N.-W. direction to wards Chakun, if possible conceal your intentions and whereabouts from the enemy. Note: You may arrange for supplies for your main body at Shelgaon, Pimpalgaon, and for your contact squadrons anywhere on or north of a line from the 13th mile stone on the Poona-Nassick Road to hill 2074-3 degrees 1 inch map." The Southern Cavalry special idea, for the 3rd day, is "Keep me informed of the movement and whereabouts of the Northern Cavalry; you may arrange for supplies for the main body of your brigade at Moshi and contact squadrons on or south of a line from the 15th milestone on the Poona- Nassick Road to hill 2090-6 degree 1 inch map."

HUNZA-NAGAR FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

Another engineer and some junior infantry officers having been asked for by Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, it is now probable that only Major Hill will be recalled from the party of seven officers on their way now from Srinagar to Gilgit.

The local rank of Major has been granted to Captain Colin Mackenzie, who directed the attack on the Miyan Fort. He remains in command of the troops in the Hunza-Nagar Valley.

THE UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Upon the decision against the continuation of the Umballa-Kalka line to Simla by a majority of the Government of India, the promoters of the Simla extension have returned to the charge at home, and endeavoured to modify their original proposals as to make them acceptable to the powers that be.

THE VICEROY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The Viceroy's Private Secretary, Colonel Ardagh, will probably go on leave to England in the spring, under instructions from his medical advisers, as he has been suffering from fever again.

A NEW PAPER MILL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company are about to start another paper mill, called the Imperial Paper Mill. The venture seems premature until the results of the working of the recently-started Bengal Paper Mills are ascertained.

LORD DE VESCI.

Lord de Vesci arrived here from Bombay to-day. He is the guest of H. E. the Viceroy.

MR. NORTON ON EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

Instead of going to Nagpur Mr. Norton went to Mangalore, where he delivered an able address on education on 30th December, the Collector of the district presiding.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. UMTATA.

A marine court-of-enquiry to enquire into the circumstances of the wreck of the s. s. Umtata assembled to-day at Madras.

Captain Dew, who was the first witness, said that the vessel was bound from Calcutta to Madras with rice and gunnies. The last observation he made was at 4-30 in the afternoon of the 22nd ult.; and that was entered in the rough diary which has been lost. He left it in the desk in the deck-house. All officers took observations. The last entry in the log book was made at noon of the 22nd by the chief officer. The vessel stranded at 12-40 in the morning of the 23rd on Armaghaon Shoal, fifty-two miles to the north of Madras. There is a lighthouse on the mainland there; and it was first sighted at 10-15 on the night of the 22nd. Witness, expecting to see the Pulicat Lighthouse, which was twenty miles from Madras, sent a lascar aloft to look for it. The lascar reported the light on the starboard bow. Witness then sent the second officer aloft, who reported the revolving light to be well on the bow. Not satisfied with that witness sent the chief officer aloft who reported the light in the same direction. Then to be sure what it was witness went aloft, and concluded that the light was the Madras light, being a flashing light. Continuing, witness said: "All that I can say is that I mistook the Armaghaon light for Madras light. I have been to Madras eight or ten times. The Armaghaon light is a revolving light. I made the mistake in guessing the revolving light for the flashing light, because they are both much the same thing. I was surprised to find myself so near Madras."

The enquiry is proceeding.

"SWEEPINGS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Take the case of the Volunteers. They were excluded from enrolling themselves in that force, whilst the nondescripts of humanity, *sweepings from every part of the globe*, were their martial heroes, and the defenders of their hearths and homes." I think that Baboo Surendranath Banerjee, when he uttered these words at the Congress at Nagpur, succeeded in "sweeping" the question of native volunteering from the board for many years to come. The gross insult thus offered to the Volunteers of India has, I think, settled that question. I am an old Calcutta Volunteer, and know the feelings of that corps well, and am certain that if an attempt were made to raise a Bengalee corps most of the "sweepings" would resign; as no one could, with self-respect, be a comrade of those of whom Surendranath is one of the acknowledged leaders: very possibly finding the doughty Baboo himself posing as a commissioned officer, whom non-commissioned officers and privates would have to salute. And the Government, knowing this, could not consistently permit other classes of Indian natives to volunteer, although many of them would be very suitable—Rajpoots, Sikhs, and such like, and Parsees, perhaps, also; unless, indeed, it made a special race distinction between them and the weak and non-warlike Bengali; which Government is, well—too benevolent we will say—to do. But I will ask the Baboo what he considers sweepings? Does he call A Co.—the merchants—or F Co.—the trades—sweepings? Or the Eastern, or Northern, or Central Bengal Railway's contingents? Or, perhaps, he means specially the Hastings Company, or the Naval Volunteers, amongst whom there are a good number of foreigners, Danes, Scandinavians, Germans, French, European-Portuguese, and others; mostly sea-faring men, of excellent physique. Or perhaps the Pioneer Company; poor, hardworking fellows, mostly West Indians and American-coloured men, who gallantly volunteered for Manipur and went. I wonder how many Surrendro's half-a-dozen of such sweepings could sweep out of their way if they wanted. Does Surrendro remember that very "sweeping" affair at the Calcutta High Court, at which I was present and laughed at, as did every one else there, European and Native alike, when one European and one native policeman, three Sikh sepoys in undress, who were out for a stroll, and on whom the police called for assistances, one Brahmin durwan, and one drunken European sailor, swept Mr. Surendranath's bodyguard of disorderly school-boys, who were making what they thought to be a riot down the road? When I remember the abject look of terror on their faces as they heard the clatter of the Sikhs' ammunition boots close behind them, or peeping over their shoulders as they ran, beheld the grog-inflamed visage of Jack, I think they are scarcely the stuff to stand a rush of Ghazis or charge into a mud fort with ten times their number of the enemy inside.

Wadwan, Jan. 5. THE SWEEPER.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain C. FitzG. T. Cochrane, Leinster Regiment; Lieutenants L. Oakley and A. B. Battye, East Lancashire Regiment; and F. G. Talbot, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalions.—Captain H. F. Pakenham, King's Royal Rifles; Lieutenants H. I. P. Browne and A. Skeen, Scottish Borderers; T. F. M. Wisden, Sussex Regiment; A. J. Holder, Durham Light Infantry; and W. T. Blunt, Royal Irish Regiment. To 3rd Battalions.—Captains E. M. Woodhouse and W. G. Pigott, and Lieutenant S. Mills, Rifle Brigade.

LIEUTENANT J. E. F. DYER, 7th Dragoon Guards, remains at home on extended leave till 7th February next.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a free issue of a jersey to British soldiers embarking for England.

THE following transfers of R. A. Officers are ordered:—Lieutenant A. T. Crawford, from Quetta to Rangoon, to Join No. 8 Mountain Battery, (Bengal); Lieutenant E. G. Cleeve, from Campbellpore to Quetta, to join No. 5 Mountain Battery; Lieutenant G E MacMun, from Loralai to Burma, to join No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery; Captain M. M. Noble, from Ferozepore to England, to join No. 17 Company, Western Division, into which he has been promoted.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANTS H. H. Maxwell, J. G. O'Donel and E. J. Lawson are directed to proceed to England on completion of a tour of Indian Service.

SECOND LIEUTENANT A. J. CRAVEN, R. E., is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military Works Department.

THE following postings of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Musketry are ordered:—Captain Campbell from 1st to 2nd Circle; Major Browne from 2nd to 3rd Circle; Captain Eardley-Wilmot from 8th to 6th Circle; and Captain Dobbie from 6th to 8th Circle.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an allowance of two annas per medal to cover the expense of affixing each additional clasp to medals.

COLONEL VINCENT, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, will be placed on half pay on 22nd February next.

PAYMASTER AND HONY CAPTAIN H. W. CARDEW is appointed to the Deolali Depot.

THE following officer is granted leave to England on urgent private affairs:—Captain Barry, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, for ten months.

LIEUTENANTS HANMER, 1st P. C., and Brackenbury 40th B. I., are granted six months' language leave to Rawal Pindi and Jhelum, respectively.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent wrote on Dec. 18:—There is some grumbling in the military clubs at the site chosen for the equestrian statue of that fine old soldier the late Field Marshal Lord Strathnairn—at the junction of the Knightsbridge and Brompton Roads not far from the top of Sloane-street. Many people, however, think the situation preferable to the alternative one in Belgrave Square. The distinguished services of Lord Strathnairn fully entitle him to have a statue in the Metropolis, but the same can hardly be said of some other persons whose images stare us in the face. One would think that England was not expected to produce any great men after the present generation. As nearly all the available space has been occupied by ourselves and our predecessors, posterity will have to deal with the London statues as according to a song in the latest Savoy piece the public deals with its discarded idols. In the meantime there is no good reason why Hyde Park should not be utilised. Considering that Lord Strathnairn was almost up to the day of his death a regular rider in the Row, a more suitable spot for his statue could not be conceived. When the much-needed iconoclast appears let us hope that he will commence operations upon that wonderful statue of Lord Byron that now so beautifully adorns the pretty private gardens at the back of Lord Northbrook's house, near Hyde Park Corner. The Indian authorities will no doubt consent to Sir Owen Burne's request that the Strathnairn Statue may be cast out of the metal of one of the numerous guns captured by the lamented military commander.

The Marquis of Dufferin and not Sir Robert Morier succeeds the late Earl of Lytton as our Ambassador to the French Republic. It goes without saying that the appointment is popular at home. It is satisfactory to gather from the comments of the more respectable Paris newspapers that the selection has commended itself to the approval of our neighbours across the Channel. Lord Dufferin, while as accomplished a French scholar as his lamented predecessor, is well equipped for the delicate *rôle* he has to perform, and I venture to predict that he will in a short time win the hearts of Parisians. He is in every respect the opposite of the cold, unsympathetic, unimaginative Englishman that French authors, playwrights, and caricaturists are so fond of depicting. If Lord Dufferin fails it will not be for want of those qualities that the world is accustomed to associate with the people of France. But he will not fail. The new Ambassador may not at first succeed in reconciling French statesmen to our continued occupation of Egypt, but short of this we may reasonably look forward to the avoidance of unnecessary friction as the result of Lord Dufferin's unfailing tact, unrivalled judgment, and most charming manners. The French nation is not insensible to the compliment implied by having in their midst, as the representative of this country, a man who has been Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India, and who in other ways has such a dazzling record.

I referred last week to a proposal to amalgamate the Northbrook and Shaftesbury Clubs. I hear that the idea was considered this afternoon by a committee of the former club, and that it has been abandoned. There were so many difficulties in the way that I am not surprised at the decision arrived at.

The extraordinary case now occupying the attention of a special jury in Mr. Justice Denman's Court is attracting great attention not only on account of the social position of the parties but because of its very remarkable features. The plaintiff, Mrs. Osborne *nee* Miss Ethel Elliott, who sues Mrs. Hargreave, wife of a Major, for slander, belongs to a legal family. She is the daughter of a barrister, the sister of a barrister, and has as her god-father no less distinguished a lawyer than Sir Henry James. "Fraught with mystery," as Sir Charles Russell said, the case certainly is, and no more remarkable cause has been heard for many a long day. The question, though surrounded with many interesting details, turns upon the identity of the lady who sold the pearls to Messrs. Spink and Co., of Gracechurch Street. The plaintiff, who just before the discovery of the loss had been staying with Mrs. Hargreave, at Torquay, has created a favourable impression by her evidence, and, according to her statement, she was never in the City until she went with some relatives to confront Messrs. Spink, after being accused of the theft. Her visits to the East previously did not extend beyond the Temple, where her brother rents chambers. The Solicitor-General, who seems to elbow his chief, Sir Richard Webster, out of all the big cases, asked her if she had not been to Liverpool-Street Station, but her testimony was unshaken. It seems to betray a want of curiosity or enterprise on the part of the young lady that she never went to see St. Paul's Cathedral. But she is by no means singular in this respect. Many visitors know more about London than Londoners themselves. This, of course, applies to other cities as well and possibly to Bombay. I remember once meeting in Paris a literary man, who knew everybody and everything except the sights of the French capital; although a Parisian by birth, he had never once, he told me, been inside the Cathedral of Notre Dame. It may be remembered that a certain weekly newspaper got into trouble early last month for an article it published on the pending libel action. Amongst other things, the writer stated that "Mr. Spink was perfectly certain as to the hat worn by the fair visitor, and by means of that hat was strengthened in his belief in the identity of the original of the photograph and the seller of the jewellery. Now as it happens, the article went on to say, the identical hat was one much admired by Mrs. Hargreave, and so anxious was she to possess it that her young visitor made her a present of it. Now if Mr. Spink swears to the hat (and this he undoubtedly does) he is swearing to an article of apparel (which was in Mrs. Hargreave's own possession on the day of the sale), and it is, therefore, evident that the person who sold Mrs. Hargreave's jewellery to Messrs. Spink was dressed in a manner to throw suspicion on an innocent party." Mrs. Hargreave was also accused of having volunteered to hush up the matter if £1,000 was paid to her. The sum it was alleged was subsequently reduced to £750, and, finally, £500 only was demanded in order to indemnify Messrs. Spink, ordered to give up the pearls to the rightful owner. The latter statements were described by Mrs. Hargreave in her affidavit as absolutely and entirely untrue. "I have never at any time," she declared, "written to plaintiff or anyone on her behalf offering to hush the matter up for the sum of £1,000 or any other sum." She also gave a denial to other allegations made in the article. and added: "To the best of my belief, Mr. Spink has never sworn to any particular hat having been worn by the lady from whom he purchased the jewels in question, nor has he at any time to my knowledge based his identification upon such article of apparel." The offending paper having made a most humble and ample apology the matter was allowed to drop. In the course of her cross-examination Mrs. Osborne was asked if she did not tell Major Hargreave that there was no crime she would not commit for "oof." She denied the suggestion, and said that a remark to this effect had been made not by but to her by the Major, a statement which was subsequently corroborated by her younger sister. When asked if she knew the meaning of "oof," Mrs. Osborne replied that she did perfectly, whereupon the presiding Judge (Mr. Justice Denman) professed judicial ignorance of the meaning of the term. It was explained for the information of his lordship that "oof" is a slang expression for money. Among the persons frequently mentioned in the proceeding is a Mr. Engelhart, a curiously-worded letter from whom, to Mrs. Hargreave, was read by Sir Charles Russell in his opening remarks. Mr. Engelhart is one of the few persons who knew of the secret receptacle of Mrs. Hargreave's jewels, and he figures very prominently in the case. The letter alluded to was dated from a Piccadilly Club. In re-examination Mrs. Osborne said she was told by the Major that Mr. Engelhart would have to go to Australia, as he was "very hard up." "Where did Engelhart live?" inquired the eminent counsel. "Over some stables," was the answer.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND COTTON FRAUDS.

A CORRESPONDENT, who seems only recently to have had an opportunity of studying the letter of the Chamber of Commerce to Government, respecting Mr. H. E. M. James' proposals for checking and remedying the deterioration of Indian cotton, while joining in the felicitations which Mr. Marshall's literary effort invites, and acknowledging the unique qualifications that gentleman possesses for writing a history of the Bombay cotton trade during the last thirty years, writes to us expressing his opinion that, in ascribing the genesis of the practice of mixing different growths to the outcry of home spinners for cheapness, Mr. Marshall is giving expression to the official opinion of the committee rather than to that of an expert. However that may be, our correspondent negatives root and branch the contention that on Liverpool or Europe for that matter the onus rests of having initiated the objectionable practices against which Mr. James' pamphlet was mainly levelled, and asserts that were a declaration of opinion taken from amongst the older men engaged in the trade, it could be clearly established that the process had its inception at Colaba, and in the brains of Europeans, who made splendid profits out of the manipulation until their native brethren came into the field and rather spoiled the game, out-Heroding Herod. Another point to which exception is taken by our correspondent is the conclusion arrived at regarding Dhollera cotton, based upon the working returns of a number of mills in Bombay, and he points out that the three seasons alluded to do not afford a fair test, nor can it be expected that arguments founded on local experience will apply to the export trade. Bombay spinners go to Colaba, and can command the pick of half-pressed or full-pressed Dholleras. They are careful to select only stapled cotton, and, as no one ever contended that all the produce of the vast area of Kathiawar has deteriorated, it is not so very difficult to obtain such a selection as may bear favourable comparison with seasons even anterior to 1890, or if they do not get it they can turn to some other growth for their supplies. Further the lessened percentage of wastage arises to some extent from the improved methods which progress and experience bring in their train. But with the European importer the case is different, for he has to take under the name of Dholleras a conglomeration of growths which never were within 300 miles of Kathiawar. And in reference to these Colaba "manufactures" our correspondent asks why, if they supply a much-needed want in Europe, if, as Mr. Marshall says, "the respective growths, when mixed, made as a whole better cotton for certain spinners' purposes, and are intrinsically more valuable than either of its constituents separately," Bombay spinners fight so shy of them? Millowners here have never shown themselves insensible to their own best interests, or neglectful of anything calculated to enhanced profits, and, with the keen eye for the main chance which characterises them in business, it is incredible that the benevolent efforts of the scientific mixers at Colaba have met with such scant recognition at the hands of spinners on the spot, who, of all men, ought to know best the precise value of the concoctions which, according to the Chamber of Commerce, are so much prized at home. The fact is that, heretofore, mixtures have passed on the Continent without very much protest. Now, however, the characteristics of Bombay shipments, or a large proportion of them, at all events, are known, and the reputation of all Surats, mixed and pure, has become so tarnished that the export trade will suffer, is already suffering in fact. No doubt we shall be told that the languor in business is attributable solely to the large American crop, but it is unquestionable that had, say, the Oomrawattee crop retained its individuality as a sound, stapled cotton, instead of being, as it is now, a low-bred mixture, useful only as a makeshift, sellers would have found better markets and better prices. Our correspondent concludes by expressing the opinion that Adam Smith was not far wrong when he wrote:—"As their (the merchants') thoughts are commonly exercised rather about the interest of their own particular branch of business than about that of society; their judgment, even when given with the greatest candour, which it has not been upon every occasion, is much more to be depended upon with regard to the former of those two objects than with regard to the latter."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. B. Carroll presiding. There were also present:—Col. Wilson, Col. Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kapadia, Mulji B. Barbhaya, and A. M. Dharamsi.

THE CONTRACTORS FOR THE TANSA DAM.

The Committee further considered memorandum, dated 3rd ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting on the subject of the claim of Messrs. Glover and Co., the contractors for the Tansa Dam Works.

Colonel Merewether moved: "That with reference to their resolution, dated 14th September 1891, the Corporation be informed as follows:—(1) That the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 provided in the revised estimates for the Tansa Water Works on account of the claims of Messrs. Glover and Co., the contractors, for the Dam Works, has been drawn upon to the extent of Rs. 1,25 000, which sum they agreed to accept in full satisfaction of their claims aggregating Rs. 4,39,874. (2) It was not necessary, nor would it have been in accordance with the terms of Section 69 (a) (c) and (e) of the Municipal Act, relating to contracts, to apply to the Corporation for sanction to the payment. The Corporation on the 5th February, 1891, voted the said sum of a lakh and a half of rupees to meet the claims in question. (3) The Rs. 1,25,000 were paid in settlement of claims, the details of which Messrs. Glover and Co. were ready to attest in a court of law, and of which the engineer in charge of the Tansa Works was in possession and was able to assure the Committee, comprised works which had actually been done. (4) The Rs. 1,25,000 were paid to avoid litigation which might have involved a much heavier payment, and that work had been done by the contractors to an amount not less than the sum claimed. That a copy of Mr. Acworth's memorandum of 2nd December, 1891, be forwarded to the Corporation."

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dharamsi moved on amendment to the effect that a sub-commitee be appointed to report on the question referred to by the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded.

The amendment being outvoted the original proposition was carried by a majority.

AMENDED PENSION RULES.

The Committee further considered the sub-committee's report on the draft Amended Pension Rules for municipal officers and servants and rules for the fire-brigade.

It was agreed that the report be adopted and submitted to the Corporation for their sanction.

The Committee then adjourned.

M. HASSELRIS, the talented Danish sculptor, is very busy in his studio in Rome preparing the model of a monument which is to be erected in Copenhagen for the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark. A Vienna correspondent writes, The centre of the monument is an allegorical female figure of Denmark, raised high upon a granite base and surrounded by three lions. The pedestal of the monument is adorned all round with medallions on which are relief portraits of all the members of the Danish Royal family and the Imperial and Royal families connected with it. There will be more than fifty such portraits on the monument. The central figure, the lions, the crowns of England, Russia, and Greece, and the portaits will be of bronze, and everything else of granite. The model will be ready for the golden wedding in May.

A COMPETITION has been opened for the erection of a monument of Emperor Frederick on the battlefield of Worth, to be erected at a point on the eastern range of hills, from which a complete survey of the battlefield can be obtained, and near the place where the Crown Prince directed the battle. He is to be represented on horseback in the uniform which he wore on that memorable day. The base of the monument is to show in relief scenes which symbolise the comradeship of North and South Germany and the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine. For the monument alone £10,000 will be set apart.

A NEW CANAL AT RADHANPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—A public durbar was held in the afternoon of 30th December for the purpose of cutting the first sod of a canal to run from the River Banas to the city tank of Radhanpur. The durbar was attended by the Political Superintendent of Palanpur, Colonel Scott, Mrs. Scott, his Highness the Nawab Saheb, his Highness's brothers, the head of the Political Superintendent's office establishment, and his Highness' officials, as well as some principal citizens of Radhanpur. The shamiana for the durbar was pitched at about 200 yards from the garden, known as Lal Bag, outside the Pattene Gate. The proceedings commenced by an address, on behalf of his Highness, read in English by the Dewan Syud Bawameya Pirmeya. It described the construction of the canal which had long been a cherished object of his Highness, but which owing to bad years, he has only now been able to carry out. The length of the canal is estimated at about nine miles, and it will pass through rich soil. The work, however, besides feeding the tank and supplying good water to the townspeople, will be utilized to irrigate the land in the neighbourhood on both sides of the canal. The address was concluded with a request to Colonel Scott to turn the first sod of the canal. A Gujerati translation of the above address was then read by the Sir Nayadish of the Radhanpur State, Mr. Girdharlal Hirabhai, after which Colonel Scott replied. A Gujerati translation was read by his head clerk, Mr. Tambe. The proceedings then terminated and after the distribution of *pan-sopari* and *attar* the durbar dispersed amid cheers.

His Highness' address was as follows:—"Colonel and Mrs. Scott and Gentlemen,—I am extremely pleased to have this opportunity of meeting you and to give you my hearty welcome, the more so because I have been enabled to avail myself of your visit to make a beginning at the hands of the representative of the Paramount Power in the Palanpur Superintendency in the construction of a canal from the River Banas to the city tank at Radhanpur, a work of public utility, which had long been a cherished object of my wishes and which, by the grace of the Almighty, I have been now able to undertake and carry out. The total length of the canal is about nine miles and it passes through rich soil. The work, besides feeding the tank and supplying good water to the townspeople, will be utilized to irrigate the land on both of its banks. Of late years the scarcity of rain in this part has been so severely felt that the importance of the canal cannot be overestimated, and thank God before it is too late the State has been able to do its duty towards the people of Radhanpur. Now allow me, Sir, to acknowledge with thanks your unremitting zeal for the welfare of this State, which has been greatly benefitted by your moral support and valuable advice. I am thankful to you for your kindly allowing your good name to be associated with this useful work, and let me now ask you, Colonel Scott, to kindly turn the first sod of the Scott Canal, which I hope will be a success.

Colonel Scott, in reply, said:—Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It has given me the greatest pleasure to assist at the interesting ceremony, for the performance of which we are all assembled here, this afternoon. The water-supply of Radhanpur is proverbially bad, and if the proof were wanting, the state of the gardens here affords ample evidence of its quality, which is very inferior, and can hardly be called drinkable. If any one will look at the water-courses and beds in the various gardens, he will find that after the water has dried up, the surface of the ground is covered with saline efflorescence from water used for irrigation, and yet such water is all that the people of Radhanpur, numbering over 14,000 souls, have to use for drinking purposes. It stands to reason that to constantly drink such stuff must be injurious to health. It is an accepted fact in all countries that a bad water-supply is, of all other, the most productive source of disease and sickness, and in a hot country like India, which is subject to cholera and other epidemics, this is much accentuated. To alleviate the condition of his subjects, and to provide as far as lies in his power for their welfare and comfort, is the first duty of a ruler, and the scheme which your Highness has considered of bringing the water of the Banas river into the large tank, which feeds all the wells on which the people of this town depend for their drinking water, is well calculated to conduce to that end. Owing to scanty rainfall, the tank has not once been properly filled during the last five years, and has dried up before the end of the cold season, after which the water in the well, in its bed, and round its edge, must have been in the highest degree unwholesome. In future this state of things will be completely changed, for with a single flood down the Banas, the water brought in through the canal will fill the tank in to the brim in two days, and as far as drinking water is concerned Radhanpur will be rendered independent of any local rainfall. This is not a small benefit to have conferred on your people, and I congratulate your Highness on the conception of the idea, and on having determined to carry it out. But the people of Radhanpur itself are not the only ones who will benefit, for I understand that by taking small side canals for a very short distance, the tanks of two villages lying near the main canal can be filled also; and, as your Highness has just observed, along the course of the canal a very large tract of land can be irrigated, so that in years of scanty rainfall, the early crops can be saved, and in years when the rainfall is good, the water can be utilized for raising a rabi crop. Looked at from all points, therefore, the scheme must commend itself to anyone as excellent in every respect, and looking at the magnitude of the work, for an excavation of 12 feet by 4 for a distance of 8 miles, is no small matter. I would urge on your Highness the necessity for taking it in hand at once, so as to get it completed in time to take advantage of the first flood down the Banas. The presence at this ceremony of my old friend, R. B. Ganesh Govind, late State Engineer of Gondal, has materially enhanced my pleasure in assisting at it; and I look on it as a most happy omen that your Highness has sought his professional advice regarding the work of constructing the dam-making, the sluice gates, and other details. I have known him now for many years, and experience has taught me that fortune smiles upon him to that extent, that success attends all the works in which he is in any way concerned, and depend upon it the present one will form no exception. In conclusion, I desire to thank your Highness for your kindly reference to Mrs. Scott and myself, and for the cordial welcome you have given us; and also for the compliment you have paid me in desiring to connect my name with the present undertaking, and I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to have my name associated with any scheme which is calculated to be of such great need to public benefit as the one now under contemplation.

TRAMWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice, common to all, could not the Bombay Tramway Company be led to realize the fairness of reducing their present fare of one anna to half-an-anna each for the short cuts leading from Bori Bunder to Municipality, and Bori Bunder to Dock Gate *via* Elphinstone Circle? These are routes to be most availed of by people residing in the Fort, about the vicinity of the Bori Bunder, and as such persons might be counted by hundreds, taking into consideration the population of the Hornby Row, Mint Road, Frere Road, Modikhana, and so on. It is simply in the interest of the Company themselves to afford the public in those localities such a facility: at the same time such a reduction in the fare might induce many a family to have a drive during evenings to the Apollo Bunder and Esplanade Band-stand and back, so that, all things considered, I believe, this most desirable reduction ought to have engaged the Company's first attention, and it ought to have been offered to the public long ere this.

Ere concluding here, again, I may be allowed to offer one more suggestion. The Company have consulted the convenience of hundreds by having arranged to run their cars from Bori Bunder *via* Elphinstone Circle till a late hour at night, and I think the very causes that led them to do so ought now to suggest the advisability of running cars *via* the same line back from Colaba to Bori Bunder till about the same hour. The surroundings of the Mint Road, Modikhana, Frere Road, &c., are fast rising into importance and population, and it would be a boon conferred to many to spare a few cars to run at desirable intervals from Colaba *via* Circle to Bori Bunder.—Yours, &c., R.

ANOTHER wild boy has been found. Dr. Ornstein, of Athens, writes to the Berlin Anthropological Society that near Trikala, on the frontier of the Thessaly and Epirus, a boy has been found in the woods in a wild state, sometimes going on "all fours," sometimes walking erect, incapable of speech, but imitating the voices of animals exactly. In summer he nourished himself principally on milk, visiting the cattle of the neighbourhood by night; in winter he ate roots and acorns. He was taken to Trikala and seems to accustom himself to the people, but cannot learn to articulate words. It has been found that he was the son of a Wallacian labourer. Dr. Ornstein does not mention the boy's age.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

IT is interesting for an on-looker to observe the change that is gradually coming about in the considerations that govern the bestowal of the C. I. E., writes the *Pioneer*. Originally started as an Orders for which there was no particular want, and which no one in particular wanted, the award betrayed a certain amount of embarrasment on the part of Government in making its selections where the field of selection was co-extensive with merit in all and any of its manifestations. The difficulty was met by picking out a little of everything for reward, and curious was the conglomeration of persons who were brought together by the levelling distinction of the new honour. A Legislative Councillor, a native poet, a pillar of commerce at the Presidencies, a man of science, an enlightened Dewan, an exhibition promoter, and a free giver to the Dufferin Fund would be found on one list as common recipients of Her majesty's favour. Only one sort of rule might be traced through the miscellaneous medley: the ground of the award was clearly intended to be something non-official. Where the Order fell to Civilians, it was to men like Mr. Growse and Mr. Fleet, whose reputations may be said to have been won in spite of their official duties rather than through them. Then however came the institution of the Knighthood of the Indian Empire, a degree clearly meant as a convenient means for the reward of official services falling short of the highest class; and heads of Departments, Chief Commissioners and other stars of the second magnitude found an avenue to a title which might otherwise have been hard to come by. But the example of their seniors under the stream of the fountain of honour seems to have quickened a desire among those in the next rank to stand in the same position until, according to the precedent of this last list, it would seem that C.I.E. might henceforth be labelled "for Secretaries only." Out of eight European names in the *Gazette*, there is only one which does not belong to a Secretary. As for the C.I.E. Colonel Ardagh, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, heads the list; after him there is Mr. F. C. Daukes, head of the Secretariat of Assam, Mr. H. H. Risley, of the Bengal Secretariat, Mr. J. B. Fuller, who is practically of the Secretariat of the Central Provinces, and Mr. H. T. White, who till recently was Chief Secretary in Burma. Now that the current has been diverted into official channels, it does not require much knowledge to predict that it will be very hard for it to change again. The selection of a railway engineer for any particular honour does not confer any expectation upon a Sanskrit scholar; but in official circles one appointment creates another. One man cannot be chosen without another of equal claims being ignored. If one Lieutenant-Governor gets a nomination for his man, his neighbour feels it incumbent on him to do the same for his. In short, it was only a question of the Civil Service wishing for the decoration and they would obtain it. For many years they have held aloof; and it is a curious illustration of the workings of men's minds that the institution of the K. C. I. E., which logically might have been expected to cheapen the estimation of the lower grade of the Order, seems really to have brought it into demand. We know of no reason why the now popular decoration is not as well bestowed upon men who are doing good work in the country as upon the gentlemen round the India Office, who bring themselves into prominence over purdahs and artware at South Kensington; but we should doubt whether the service itself will much relish the whole of the rewards, great and small, going, as in this case they have gone, to the fortunate few of the Secretariat.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

CAMP ZAHOR, *December* 27.—The Boungshe Column has at last been able to march out of Mingwa. The weather was fine and the troops were all in good health and in excellent spirits at leaving the cold, damp, dewy camp at Mingwa, where they had been detained for a week by the non-arrival of rations. The column takes with it twenty days' rations. The rest of the rations will be sent on as they arrive at Mingwa, where a depot is to be opened. The column marched out on Christmas Day, and though circumstances were against us making it a merry day, still we did our best with "bully" beef and a pot of rum round a camp fire. We consoled ourselves with the thought that there were many worse ways of spending Christmas. The transport of the columns consisted of Darjeeling hill coolies and Burman coolies. The first day's march was to a litttle jungle stream, distance 11 miles. Two ranges of hills were crossed, the highest of which was 1,600 feet. The path was fair. The second march on the 26th was nine miles. Two more ranges of hills had to be crossed, the highest being 2,100 feet. The column encamped in a bamboo forest on the banks of the Pwalon, a little jungle stream. No signs of game of any kind except jungle fowl were observed. The Darjeeling coolies have not done as well as we expected. The long halt at Mingwa seems to have given them fever. Many have broken down in the march from this cause, and there has been a good deal of difficulty and delay in getting the loads into camp. To-day we had a short march of six miles over a very steep hill, 2,200 feet high, which was extremely trying to the coolies and dandies. Captain Holloway's Pioneers had some tough work, making parts of the path fit for the gun mules. The Darjeeling coolies have ten per cent. sick already, but we hope this state of affairs will improve when we get well into the hills. Out of fourteen officers with the expedition five have already been down with ague. The health of the troops, however, is so far good. We are camped on the banks of the Zahor stream, in the midst of dense jungle. There is plenty of water in the stream. We are now in friendly Chin country, and will be so till we reach Shurkwa. The whole of the country we have passed through is uninhabited.

CAMP TONWA, *December* 29.—We marched to-day to the Chin village of Tonwa, ten miles from the last camp of Zahor stream. The march, however, proved a most trying and harassing one. The Darjeeling coolies completely broke down, and many did not arrive in camp till late at night. The Burman coolies did much better, and carried their loads in very well. The path made by the Chins is excellent, as paths go in the Chin hills, and is quite good enough for coolies, but requires a good deal of improving to make it safe for transport animals. Stumps of trees project into the path, which runs over steep khuds, and here and there rocks obstruct the way, and owing to this the battery met with several accidents to-day. One gun mule and three ammunition mules and one horse fell over the khud with their loads. Of these the horse and one ammunition mule were killed. The gun mule had a wonderful escape. After rolling down several hundred feet the gun broke away from the mule, which was brought up against a tree and escaped further demage. The gunners and a party of the K. R. R. had a tough job of it pulling up the gun and the mule several hundred feet on to the path again. It is a pity the Pioneers have no dynamite or these obstructions on the road would be easily removed. It was a very hard and fagging day for all the troops, for after a long day parties had to be sent back over the road at night to help back the coolies and sick of the Pioneers. However, all worked splendidly, but the rear guard did not get into camp till half-past twelve. The kahars had a very bad time carrying the dandies over the narrow paths by night. We ascended 3,900 feet. The village of Tonwa is a large one, and the people are quite friendly. They brought in supplies to camp for sale, and delivered up five Burman captives to the Political Officer. The climate here is delightfully pleasant.

FORT WHITE, *January* 3.—The Kanhow Column left to-day, consisting of 200 rifles and two guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery. The rifles are composed of 100 of the 10th Burma, 50 of the 4th Madras Pioneers and 50 of the 60th Rifles. Captain Q. B. Stevens, of the 4th Madras Pioneers, commands the column, and Lieutenant G.V. Helmes, of the same regiment, is his Staff Officer. Mr. B. S. Carey is Political Officer, and Mr. Sherman, A. S. P., is Assistant Political. Lieutenants Henegan and Carleton accompany the 10th Burma detachment and Lieutenant Beaumont the 60th Rifles. Surgeon-Captain E. O. Wight, M. S., is Senior Medical Officer, and Surgeon H. E. Banatvala is in medical charge of the cooly corps, which is under the command of Lieutenant W. R. Festing, Royal Irish Fusiliers. Captain Vaughan, 7th Bengal Infantry, is Intelligence Officer and has a Staff of native surveyors under him, and the section of the Mountain Battery is commanded by Captain Robinson. One apothecary and two hospital assistants and 6 signallers of the 4th King's Royal Rifles accompany the column, which will reach Tiddim to-morrow.

As a considerable number of the Darjiling coolies have gone sick, friendly Chins have been called in to help in transport for the sick. A base hospital has been established at Fort White and another at Kalewa.

News has just been received that no column from the Manipur side can co-operate this season.

The advanced camp of the Pioneers preparing the road has been pushed out beyond Tungzang.—*Pioneer.*

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES AND INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have recently returned from a tour in Northern India, and as I noticed one or two things worthy of discussion, I take the liberty of writing to you. As is well known, second-class fares in India are half first-class fares, and as a rule, third class mail, also intermediate fares, are half-second class. But in the ordinary third class fares there is great disparity. On the G. I. P. Railway, the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the I. M. Railway, and the S. M. Railway, these are one-fifth first-class fares, while on the East Indian, Rajputana, and Madras lines they are as low as one-eighth first-class fares. On our local lines, the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. Railway, Europeans have never taken kindly to third-class travelling. Up to recent years, no facilities were given, but I have noticed lately that there is one third-class compartment reserved for Europeans on all G. I. P. trains. As it gets to be known that separate third-class accommodation is available, it will doubtless be more used than at present. On the East Indian trains they are more liberal, for they have specially reserved intermediate compartments for Europeans, which are popular and fully utilized. Also on the South Maratha and Madras lines I have noticed that ordinary third-class compartments are regularly used by Europeans. The rule on these two lines seems to be that, when one or more Europeans take third-class tickets, they are put into one or more reserved compartments as each compartment fills up. I have thus at Bangalore and elsewhere seen whole third-class carriages filled by Europeans and Eurasians. I think that some such system ought to be adopted on our local lines, so that Europeans might be able to travel in third-class compartments with as little discomfort as possible, and be saved from too close contact with semi-naked coolies and such like companions.

On our local lines it is the rule for middle class Europeans and native gentlemen to travel first class, and the system of low priced season tickets prevents this from being felt as a burden to those living at our suburban stations. But when the cost of a tour to the North-West or the South of India is calculated, a distance of 2,000 to 3,000 miles or more, I think most wise men and women would make up their minds to save their money, and face the possible discomforts of second-class accommodation. These discomforts resolve themselves into a little over-crowding occasionally during the day, nothing more. My experience of the metre gauge lines, such as the Rajputana and S. Maratha, is that, in the matter of sitting and sleeping accommodation their second-class is just as good as their first. The only difference is that in the first, barring a stray Collector or Executive Engineer or traffic officer, you are pretty certain of being by yourself. On the other lines the same cannot be said; the extra seat in the middle of the second class compartment crowds it up and makes it less comfortable, but still my party travelled several nights in the trains, and we always had sufficient sleeping accommodation. We not unfrequently had native fellow-passengers, but as no native will travel any higher than third class, unless he is a Government servant, a man of education and good position, we got on very well. We found them very polite, also chatty, usually able to talk in English and, if not, would try their best to understand our Bombay *Hindustani*.

Our troubles began however on our return journey on the G. I. P. Railway. The compartment became crowded up with anything but refined passengers. Men who kept their heads and feet bare, with their *shendi* hanging down their backs, expectorating in and out of the carriage, smoking *bidees*, blowing their noses without handkerchiefs, and such like gentle tricks. At last I ascertained that one of these unrefined people was a G. I. P. signaller (!) travelling with the company's free return passes for himself, wife, and mother for 600 miles. As this telegraph signaller would be well paid at Rs. 30 per month, I calculate that the 3,600 miles to be travelled by himself and party would at ordinary rates come to Rs. 112, or nearly four months' pay for a fortnight trip. Why should not this man have been given third-class passes? In England all working people travel third-class, and a good many others in a higher position. Twice in the middle of the cold night this man woke me smoking *bidees*, and the windows all closed. Of course I made him stop, but look at the unnecessary avoidable discomfort of the thing. This is a free country; had the man got his proper third-class pass, he could of course have paid excess fare and travelled second class and I could have said nothing. But then to people in his position every rupee saved is something, and he would never have paid Rs. 60 for such a barren pleasure. His conduct was worse, because there were English ladies in our compartment, who had been shut out of the ladies' reserved compartment by his mother and wife helping to fill it up. Further he opened the door from our compartment into the ladies' reserved compartment to talk to his relatives, though there was also a Parsee lady and an English lady and other Hindu ladies there.

I should not have troubled you with this matter, but that some years ago I had a similar experience with a G. I. P. muccadum of permanent way coolies, who also had a free second-class pass. On that occasion it being hot weather the Hindu passengers took off their *angarkas* and *bandis*, *anglice*, their coats, waistcoats, and shirts, and travelled at their ease naked except their trousers. Now native gentlemen of education, refinement, and means, accustomed to English society, don't do these things, and this is my complaint, that the companies do not exercise sufficient discrimination in granting these instruments of torture, free passes. It is, of course, a difficult question. Every petty official, when it costs him nothing, especially when ordered on Company's business, wants to travel in as high a class as he can. Some years ago the Government of India passed an order that "officials in receipt of Rs. 200 a month and upwards were entitled to be addressed as Esquire." Let the G. I. P. adopt the same rule, that every Company's official, European and Native, in receipt of under Rs. 200 per month, shall be given third-class passes. I am sure that the Company's directors at home can have no conception that free passes are granted with so little

DISCRIMINATION.

THE SOCIAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to supplement your report of the Nagpore Social Conference, in some important details. In the first place you have not reported the explanation offered by Rao Bahadur Ranade in reply to the question put to him by Mr. Charu Chandra of Allahabad as to whom the proceedings of the Conference bind. Mr. Ranade replied that they bound no one, and that the object of the gathering was simply to ascertain the sense of the educated community of the place where it assembled on matters of social reform. Your report does not mention the resolution recommending the abolition of imprisonment in execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. Nor have you given even a brief summary of the slashing speech delivered by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad, while moving his amendment making observance of caste rules, even during sojourn in England, a condition precedent to re-admission into caste on return to this country. He simply carried the meeting with him and hence, perhaps, the curious procedure adopted by the chairman. Many a breaker of caste rules must have felt peculiarly uneasy during the delivery of it. That was the speech of the day. Your correspondent says that the resolution supporting widow-marriages was passed unanimously, but he omits to mention the amendment of it on the motion of Mr. Tilak, who secured the addition of words "including inter-dining at least" after the words "active support," in order to prevent our lip-reformers from putting forward all sorts of flimsy excuses when an opportunity comes for them to show that they really mean what they preach. Then again, your correspondent says that the resolution as to the disfigurement of child-widows was passed unanimously. But such was not the case, for on the motion of Mr. Tilak the words should be "prohibited by law" were amongst other minor amendments struck off, and the word "should be discouraged" added—Yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

P. S.—In your leader on the National Congress you say that the questions of assessment in the Central Provinces and indebtedness in the agricultural districts were not discussed. You are under a wrong impression, for Messrs. Krishnarao Deshpande and Gopalrao Bhide, pleaders at Nagpur, exhaustively dealt with the first question, and a Madrasi gentleman with the second, while supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Pringle Kennedy.

[It is scarcely necessary to point out to our correspondent that our report did not purport to be a verbatim account of the proceedings. As to the two subjects referred to in the footnote, it is sufficient to say that the Congress, officially, has ignored them both.—Ed., *B. G.*]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 5.

10 p.m.	75·8

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

6 a.m.	72·1
10 a.m.	76·4
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·4

H. M. S. "REDBREAST" AT MANORA.

ON Wednesday, the 23rd Dec., a rifle match took place on the Manora Range between teams from H. M. S. "Redbreast" and H. M. I. T. S. Patrick Stewart, the former winning by 19 points. The following are the scores:—

H. M. S. "REDBREAST."

	200 yards. 7 Shots.	500 yards. 7 Shots.	Total.
Mr. Berry	30	21	51
Lieut. Dean	20	20	40
Chas. Moore	25	26	51
Mr. Gill	24	15	39
Thos. Senior	25	25	50
Jas. Smith	21	28	49
	145	135	280

H. M. I. T. S. "PATRICK STEWART."

	200 yards. 7 Shots.	500 yards. 7 Shots.	Total.
Capt. Townsend	31	20	51
Mr. Hughes	17	17	34
Mr. Jones	30	33	63
Mr. Fell	19	23	42
Lieut. Seddon	17	10	27
Mr. Burnett	29	15	44
	143	118	261

On Christmas Eve, Captain Preedy and officers issued invitations to the residents of Manora to a concert on board. The steam tender "Jumbo," being very kindly placed at their disposal by Captain Powell, Port Officer, for the purposes of bringing off the visitors. About 8-15 the curtain rose to the following programme:—

Song	An Irish Lad	Ryan.
Song	Pantomime Super	Driscoll.
Step Dance		Lanigan and Sheppard.
Song	Tapping on the Window Pane	"Miss" Ash.
Song	Merry Family	Sheppard.
Song	Fine Irish Soldiers	Curtis.
Sketch	The Demon Photographer	Sheppard and Driscoll.
Song	There is a Tavern in the Town	Mr. Lambert.
Song	Love's Golden Dream	Burridge.
Song	Hi Tiddedy hi ti	Reid.
Duet		O'Connell and Sheppard.
Song	The Zulu Kaffir War	Body.
Song	That ought to fetch 'em	Senior.
Glee		Messrs. Lambert, Plant, Rickard, Ash, & Burridge.
Piano Accompanist		Lieut. Seddon.

Considering that this was but the second attempt of the men of the "Redbreast" to amuse the public, their first being given at Bussreh, a fortnight previously, their performance must be called a great success; and the thanks of those present are due to Mr. Lambert, the First Lieutenant, for training his Blue Jackets so well in so short a time as five days. The songs of "Miss" Ash and Reid were much appreciated, as also were those of Sheppard, who is undoubtedly a man of talent, he having painted the scenery, the drop scene of which represented "Britannia." The step dancing of Lanigan and Sheppard was worthy of a London stage, and was deservedly encored. A most pleasant evening was brought to a close by cheering Captain Preedy, officers, and men, and wishing them a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE DISPOSAL OF UNCLAIMED MAHOMEDAN BODIES.

THE following letter has been addressed to the authorities of the Grant Medical College:—

Bombay, 23rd December, 1891.

To Surgeon Wellington Gray, L.M., K.C.S., Principal Medical Officer in Charge, Grant Medical College.

Sir,—It has recently come to the knowledge of the Mahomedan community of Bombay that it is the practice in the Grant Medical College to place the unclaimed dead bodies of Mahomedans at the disposal of the medical students for purposes of dissection, and that after dissection, the remains of such bodies are indiscriminately bundled together with bodies of other castes and creeds and buried.

This information has in a great measure hurt the feelings of our community, and in consequence at a meeting of Mahomedans which was held recently it was resolved:—

"That necessary measures be adopted for the future protection of the Mahomedan dead—dying in any of the hospitals in Bombay—and also that in future the bodies of all Mahomedans dying in Grant Medical College Hospital shall be delivered over to a duly authorised person specially appointed by the Mahomedan community for that purpose, whose duty it shall be to remain always at or near the hospital premises, and to see that the dead bodies are removed and decently interred with all the rites and ceremonies of the Mahomedan faith."

Under the circumstances we have to request you to allow every facility in your power to the person appointed by the Mahomedan community to watch their interests and to see that the funeral rites of Mahomedans, immediately after death, are carried out as is done in the case of the Parsees and Christians.

An early reply is requested.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) MIR SARFRAZ ALI,
" MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
" GOOLAMHOOSEIN ROGAY,
Secretaries.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT AT KHANDWA.

AN entertainment was provided for the children of this little station on Christmas eve, the expenses of which were defrayed from subscription collected from the railway employes and other residents here. The festvities commenced with sports at 3 p.m. over that triangular piece of ground, adjoining the Post Office and the railway station. The children here had their share of races, &c., the winners being the recipients of money prizes. The following is a programme of the sports:—

Big Boys' Flat Race.—Perry, 1; Lucas, 2; Raines, 3.

Smaller Boys' Flat Race.—Berty Harris, 1; Harry Vears, 2.

Girls Flat Race.—Miss Williams, 1; Miss L. Singleton, 2; Miss M. Singleton, 3.

Sack Race, Boys.—W. Cook, 1; A. Wightman, 2.

Donkey Race, Big Boys.—A. Cook, 1; W. Williams, 2; B. Harris, 3.

Donkey Race, Small Boys.—Singleton, 1; Perry, 2.

Greasy Pole.—A. Cook 1.

Tug-of-War, Boys and Girls.—Miss Pritchard, Miss Vears, Miss Burns, Miss Jones—girls won.

Greasy Pig.—Berty Harris.

The Greasy Pig was really a nice sport for the children, and it was laughable to see the people clear away, when the pig made for them. After the sports the children adjourned to the old goods shed, which had been very appropriately decorated with evergreens and bunting and was brilliantly illuminated. Here the children sat down to a sumptuous meal and tea. Both children and parents enjoyed themselves thoroughly. After the children had done justice to the good things placed before them, a farce entitled "Little Bo Peep" was performed. This farce was a surprise to all, being the first time the children were trained to the stage. Everything was quite a success and the little ones do deserve credit; this done, the Christmas trees were unveiled, the presents, consisting of a good selection of toys, were given to each of the children, according to size and age.

The children, numbering some 107, had a very pleasant time, and they dispersed fully satisfied with all provided for them. The prizes were distributed by Dr. Kidd, Mrs. Raines, and Mrs. Dillon, to whom great thanks are due.

THE CARNIVAL AT THE RINK.

THE fancy dress carnival at the Rink this evening promises to be a brilliant function, and the patronage and presence of H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris will certainly lend an additional interest to the proceedings. It is to be hoped that there will be a good attendance, as the object to which the proceeds of the carnival are to be devoted is a highly laudable one, and the proprietors of the Rink deserve the thanks of the committee of the European General Hospital Fund for their excellent idea.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BERAR SESAMUM CROP.

THE final report received from the local Administration on the sesamum crop of 1891 is as follows:—

The completed acreage under the crop is 122,580. The probable outturn is estimated at 172,127 maunds. The crop is not in as good condition as it ought to be. Heavy rains in the month of September have caused damage. In Murtizapur taluq insects have eaten up flowers and injured the crop seriously. Also in Ellichpur and Duriapur taluqs the crop was attacked by insects called 'Kolha.' In Akot, Khamgaon, Melghat, Chikhli and Malkapur taluqs, the rainfall has been sufficient and seasonable and the crop is in good condition and prospects are satisfactory.

COTTON CROP.

The final report received from the local Government on the crop of the season 1891-92 is as follows:—

Area.—The cotton crop in these provinces occupies an irregular belt comprising the Gangetic Doab, the Rohilkhand and Oudh districts bordering the Ganges, and the Bundelkhand districts bordering the Jumna. In no district lying to the north and east of these does the total cotton area in any year exceed one per cent. of its total cultivated area. The kharif rainfall in this belt during the present year was of a very abnormal character. In the first week of June there were a few light showers; but, excepting a few stations, nowhere in this belt did any fall exceed an inch. From the 12th to the 26th June the sky remained quite clear. From the 27th the rains again set in; but during the remaining part of June and throughout the whole of July the total rainfall in none of these districts amounted to half the normal quantity. In August, as if to make up for past deficiencies, the rains came down in torrents, with little or no break, swamping the fields and drowning the plants over large areas.

As cotton in these provinces is one of the earliest crops in point of sowing, there was consequently a large falling off in its area in every district on account of the delay in the commencement of the regular autumn rains. The only exceptions to this are the districts of Etah and Jalaun, which have returned a larger area for this year. The total normal area of cotton in these provinces is 1,624,417 acres, while the total area returned for the present year is 1,218,096 acres, or more than 25 per cent. less than the normal area.

2. Condition.—The crop was sown very late all over the province and the rainfall in the month following the sowing was very scanty. The plants had therefore a stunted growth. In August the crop suffered much from continuous rainfall and floods. In October and November the temperature all over the province was considerably lower than the normal temperature of these months. This retarded the formation and maturing of cotton pods and further reduced the gross outturn. The average condition of the crop in the several divisions of the province based on bulletins received from zamindars is given below:—

Division.	Condition in number of annas—16 annas representing a full crop.
Meerut	7
Agra	8
Allahabad	9
Rohilkhand	7
Benares	6
Gorakhpur	11
Fyzabad	5
Lucknow	7

3. Outturn.—Modifying the standards of full outturn adopted in previous reports according to the condition reported by zamindars and applying them to the area returned for each district of the province for the present year, the total outturn of this year amounts to 118,221 bales of 400lb., which shows a deficiency of 86,118 bales over the outturn of the preceding year; and if 100 be taken to present the full outturn on the normal cotton area of the province, the outturn of this year stands at 36.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP.

The final report received from the local Government on the cotton crop of the season 1891 is as follows:—

The area estimated to be under cotton in the final forecast of this year in the Punjab is only 497,900 acres. The area last year was given at 840,200 acres, and the average area of the last five years is 858,900 acres. There is therefore a falling off from the area of last year of 342,300 acres, or 40·7 per cent., and from the normal area of 361,000 acres, or 42·0 per cent.

The area this year is less than three-fifth of the normal area.

The total yield for the province is estimated at 112,413 bales of 400 lb. of cleaned cotton against a yield of 175,090 bales last year and a normal yield of 172,620 bales. The outturn this year is therefore 35·8 per cent. below that of last year, and 34·9 per cent. below the average of the last five years.

The area estimated in the first forecast was 601,400 acres, and in the second 605,900 acres. The present forecast falls far short of either of these.

The average yield per acre for irrigated land of cleaned cotton is given as 107 lb. against 102 lb. last year. The average yield for unirrigated land is 59 lb. against 53 lb. last year. The average outturn for the last five years is 103 lb. and 54 lb. for irrigated and unirrigated lands, respectively.

It will be seen that much the heaviest falling off was in lands entirely dependent on rainfall.

The area under cotton is lower than it was last year in every district except Hissar and Multan. In Hissar the area shows an increase, the outturn a decrease. In Gurgaon the outturn is good and shows an increase on a diminished area. In Multan alone, where no cotton is grown except on irrigated lands, there has been an increase both in area and in outturn. In every other district there has been a decrease, often very large, in both area and outturn, though in several of the districts the quality of the cotton is said to be very good, though the quality is small.

The crop for the province on the whole is the smallest of which we have any authentic record. The season was a very unfavourable one. At first the heavy winter rains promised to be very good for early sowings of cotton, but unfortunately a very long drought ensued later on, and the monsoon rains did not break till close upon the end of July. This was bad for early-sown cotton and prevented late sowings from being attempted or from being succesful to any extent. The very heavy rains which then fell did harm, and it again ceased early in many districts, and this again was hurtful to the crop.

And in addition to all this locusts appeared in every district of the Peshawur, Derajat, and Rawalpindi Division, and in most of the districts of the Lahore Division and elsewhere. These did some damage to the actual crop, though not so much in most cases as might have been expected, and also had the effect of frightening the farmers and causing them not to sow late cotton under the belief that it would all be destroyed by the locusts.

The result of this array of adverse circumstances has been that the cotton crop of the Punjab for this year must be classed as very poor in area and total outturn. The outturn on lands on which the crop came to maturity may be stated at 12 annas.

A CURIOUS law case at Montdidier has arisen out of a legacy to the Pope of some millions of francs. The late Marchioness du Plessis Belliere's zeal in the cause of her Church was great, but her knowledge of law and that of her advisers does not appear to have been equally remarkable, and she left a will which bristles with contentious matters. "More than thirty years ago," she said, "I expressed to his Holiness Pius IX. my desire that he should inherit my fortune. I hereby declare it my absolute will that the Pope existing at the date of my death shall be my residuary legatee." She then goes on to say that in case the Pope is not competent to take the legacy then she gives it to Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope's Secretary of State." Being further troubled on the subject, she made a codicil declaring that if neither of the persons named could benefit, a certain Count Alphonse de Colbert-Turgis should take it and should hand over the real and personal estate to the Pope, including a large house on the Place de la Concorde, in Paris, and her chateau of Moreuil. The only specific legacies were to her chaplain, Monsignor de Ragnan, to whom she left about seven hundred pounds per annum, plus free quarters in a house in a fashionable thoroughfare in Paris, and a few small sums to her servants. Now, if the money had been left to the Pope personally, the will could not be contested, but it is evident from the wording that it was left to the Papacy, and not to the Pope personally, and this the French law will not permit. Even were the Pope a temporal sovereign, he could not benefit as such under the will of a French citizen. Nor will the subterfuge of leaving the money to Count de Colbert-Turgis be of any avail in all probability, as it will doubtless be held to be a legal evasion. The case is not yet decided, but there is little doubt it will go in favour of the family of the Marchioness, who are moving to upset the will.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. JUSTICE DAY has broken through the Draconian severity of ordinary sentences upon dishonest letter carriers in a remarkable manner. The prisoner in this instance, a postman at Tamworth named Robert William Lees, was found guilty of the serious offence of stealing a letter, abstracting from it a small cheque, and forging an endorsement. Before passing sentence the Judge called attention to a paper handed in by the prisoner, in which he complained of the miserable amount of his earnings. On this the Government Prosecutor replied that the man's wages were "at the rate of sixteen shillings a week." But "sixteen shillings a week" and something "at the rate of sixteen shillings a week" are obviously not quite the same thing. The Judge's comment was "Just so; but he says that his employment was precarious, and that he was only able to make eight shillings a week." This, Mr. Justice Day declared, "shows an unsatisfactoy state of things." Taking into account that this was a first offence, and that the prisoner had lost his character, he ordered him to be merely bound over to appear when called upon.

AT Wallmar, in Germany, lives a Frau S. who about three years ago had the whole of her "Kehlkopf" ("Adam's apple") cut out of her throat by a physician at Wiesbaden. The Frau breathes, says a German contemporary, through an opening in her throat, and takes her food as usual by the mouth, avoiding all solids. As the air does not pass through her mouth, Frau S. cannot of course speak, but makes herself understood by the movement of her lips and the roof of the mouth. She is in possession of good bodily health, and supports herself and family by working in the fields.

LORD LYTTON'S favourite dog "Darling," a beautiful poodle, has been the means of bringing to justice a notorious thief who has long been wanted by the Paris police. Darling it appears, has been very disconsolate over the loss of his master, and has lately taken to vagabond ways highly unbecoming in so well-bred an animal. One day he disappeared completely, and all Lady Lytton's efforts to find him proved unavailing. About a week afterwards a dirty, disreputable looking dog, with long hair, cropped ears, and a mere stump for a tail, made his appearance at the British Embassy, and refused to be driven out. Could this be the beautiful Darling with the shaggy mane, the close cropped hair, and the long tail with a sort of full-stop at the end of it? The idea seemed almost ridiculous; but some one took the poor brute to Lady Lytton, who, in spite of his altered appearance, recognised in him her lost pet. The question was, where had he been? and this was soon settled on examination of a strange collar round his neck, engraved upon which were the name and address of a man who has long made a profession of dog-stealing. The imprudent thief, who seems to have taken a fancy to the dog and to have intended to keep him himself, actually succeeded in securing his own arrest, and he is now safely under lock and key.

WHEN Darwin published his curious researches regarding insect-eating plants, it was objected in many quarters that digestion is too purely an animal function to be conceiveable of plants. The question has now passed out of the region of doubt; but Mr. R. Lindsay observes that it was always a weak point in Darwin's work that no attempt was made to prove experimentally the amount of benefit accruing to the plants by nitrogenous food. It has been reserved for his son, Mr. Francis Darwin, to prove conclusively that insect-fed plants bear heavier and more numerous seeds than unfed ones. He grew two lots of plants under similar conditions. One lot he fed with roast meat, one-fiftieth of a grain being placed on the secreting glands; while from the other all such material was carefully excluded. The results were most marked in the number and weight of the seeds. The number of seeds produced by the fed plants was as 240 to 100 of the unfed ones, while the total weight of the seeds was as 380 to 100. Mr. Lindsay tells us that his own experience is that when two sets of such plants are grown side by side under the same conditions in every respect, except that insects are excluded from the one and admitted to the other, the latter, or fed plants, are found to be stronger and far superior to the former during the following season.

A CONTROVERSY has just been revived in Italy upon a question raised some years ago by an award of the Theological Faculty of Munich, who having offered a prize for a pamphlet on "The Theories of St. Augustine and Darwin respecting the Creation," adjudged Professor Grassman, of Freesing, to be the winner with his little book published in 1889. Signor Fogazzaro, the celebrated Italian poet and novelist, and a professed Catholic, has now published an answer to Professor Grassmann, in which he points out, not the differences between, but (taking into account the immense difference of the periods in which the two men lived) the comparative similarity of the theories of St. Augustine and Darwin. It is an attempt to reconcile science with the Catholic religion, and the fact that Fogazzaro's little book has already reached a fourth edition shows the interest Italians take in discussions on the theory of evolution.

AN American contemporary gives an account of a visit paid by Lady Henry Somerset and one or two other ladies to the slums of New York. An opium-den in Mott-street first claimed their attention. Half-a-dozen men lay on mattresses, some of them smoking opium, while others slept heavily from the effects of the drug. The police-officer who accompanied the ladies explained that this was not a public den—such are not permitted. The cellar was private property, with which the police could not interfere. When the party emerged, Lady Henry was struck by the absence of intoxicated women from the streets, but the detective remarked that they had all been locked up, a charge of vagrancy and intoxication being sufficient on which to arrest both men and women. The next place to be examined was a tenement barracks in the domain of the sweaters. The inhabitants are crowded together in such a manner as seems almost incredible, human beings lying packed in the rooms on the floor, on tables and benches everywhere. The London record brought up the number of its denizens to 175,000 to the square mile, but this square mile of the Tenth Ward packs them at the rate of 330,000.

THE Writers' Club has chosen premises in Fleet-street, near the corner of Chancery-lane, and the committee hope to have the rooms furnished and ready to open early in January. Among the vice-presidents of the Club are Lady Stafford, Lady Sandhurst, Madame Novikoff, Madame Adam, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, "Edna Lyall," and many other well-known women writers, and Lady Jeune has lately joined the working committee. The Club will start with about 200 members. Already we have the Sommerville, Alexandra, St. Andrews, Victoria, and Ladies' University clubs for women only, and the Albermarle Denizon, Skating and others for men and women, beside several clubs for working women. When we have added to these the Writers' Club, and the proposed Spinsters' Club in Hamilton place, it will be impossible any longer to maintain that women are unclubable.

A CURIOUS letter of Sir Humphry Davy's has been knocked down at a sale of autographs in Paris. It is dated February 8th, 1817, and in it the writer accuses George Stephenson of having appropriated his idea of the safety lamp. Speaking of the allegations contained in Stephenson's pamphlet on the subject, Davy says that it was in October, 1815, that he was working in his laboratory in London when he hit upon the idea of the tubes with which the lamp was constructed. He protests that he never intended, as Stephenson alleged, to make use of capillary tubes. "To make a lamp that will burn with three capillary tubes," he adds, "is as impossible as to make it burn in a close decanter." The letter was bought by some scientific enthusiast for 105 francs. At the same sale a letter of Madame Sarah Bernhardt's fetched only 12 francs, but Alfred de Musset was valued at 128 francs, and David, the painter, at 205 francs.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[From the Home Papers.]

THE *Economist*, in reviewing the wheat market for November, says that the very heavy imports of wheat from the United States, coupled with large entries from India, and, strangely, from Russia as well have caused a tendency to weakness at Mark Lane, which may be measured by a drop of 1s to 2s per quarter. Far from our supplies of grain, whether of wheat, barley or oats, being curtailed by the generally and gravely deficient harvest of Europe, we have so far obtained larger quantities from abroad than hitherto; and the unusually large "visible supply" in America is taken as pointing to further large supplies in the immediate future. There can be no doubt whatever that the rise of 30 per cent. in wheat since last winter has tempted farmers to market their grain early, both in England and elsewhere. Naturally, the advanced price appears very tempting to them, and if they sell forthwith they appear certain to secure the full benefit of that advance, whereas the future is always doubtful. Hence our present large supplies, and the decided tendency to reaction in the market here—a reaction which has affected all kinds of grain. But such fluctuations cannot influence the world's supplies prior to next year's harvest. If the calculations which have been put forth on the part of those best able to judge mean anything, the world's stores of grain must be materially reduced beyond their usual bulk before next August, and the present hurrying forward of crops cannot go on indefinitely. Probably, therefore, any sharp relapse in wheat would be followed by a marked curtailment of the supplies; and while England is not likely to run short in the end, because her ports are so accessible, and the market price is so speedily obtained, there is sufficient evidence that, if prices relapse sharply now, they will recover later. We may defer the purchase of cottons, or woolens, or iron; but wheat is, according to modern ideas, an essential, and sharp movements in prices tend to right themselves.

"A correspondent of the *Gazette de Moscou*, writing upon the subject of cotton cultivation in Turkestan, says:—The development of cotton cultivation in Turkestan coincides with the arrival in Central Asia of Russian colonists. In 1883 only a very small quantity of American cotton was cultivated; in the year following the area devoted to it already amounted to 450 deciatines (deciatine = 2·7 acres) and in 1885 to more than 1,000 deciatines. Since then the cultivation has made very rapid strides. In 1886 there was already an extent of 12,000 deciatines under cotton, and, in 1887, 15,000 deciatines. Last year the yield was excellent, and was represented by a value of 1,500,000 roubles. It is the scarcity of money which prevents this brilliant commencement from assuming a greater development. The small growers largely suffer from the lack of credit which would enable them to realise better prices. Thus, since 1888, the cotton producers of Turkestan have constantly invoked the aid of the Government. According to the correspondent of the *Gazette de Moscou* this summer the Minister of Finance pointed out the means by which the Government could come to the aid of this branch of production; the local taxation funds would make advances to the producers of cotton for the acquisition at reduced prices of seeds and improved tools; and the State Bank would make other advances under guarantee of the cotton brought to the railway stations for exportation. This system organised by the railway department for consignments of cereals works admirably on a large number of lines; this time, however, it is a question of the Transcaspian railway which belongs, as is known, to the military system. The *Gazette de Moscou* believes that there are still other means of coming to the aid of the cotton producers. One of the most effectual would be the creation of a joint stock company for cotton cultivation, on the same basis as that which, since 1889, has existed for the cultivation of hops in the Gousslitsy district. The latter has obtained from the Government an advance of 50,000 r., and it would be all the more reasonable to do the same as regards cotton, which is a much more important branch of production than hops. News which will be equally well received by cotton-planters in Central Asia is that of the eventual opening at Bokhara of a branch of the commercial bank of Moscour Riazan, which has just been reorganised under the name of the Moscow International Bank of Commerce. The *Gazette* hopes that other Russian banking institutions will follow this example and will in their turn open branches in the large towns of Central Asia.

The new annual edition of Mr. A. B. Shepperson's "Cotton Facts," published in New York, has just been issued. This now well-known hand-book contains an abundance of well-selected statistical information, referring principally to the growth and manufacture of cotton in the United States. It includes, moreover, particulars of the cultivation and the trade in raw cotton in Egypt, India, and Brazil. An interesting fact recorded by Mr. Shepperson is that "rough Peruvian" cotton is imported into the United States for the purpose of admixture with wool, its curly and hairy fibre giving it a closer resemblance to wool than that of any other kind of cotton. Of course the main reason why this description is thus employed for adulteration is the high prices of wool in the States owing to the heavy import duties upon foreign wool. Rough Peruvian cotton is, however, not a durable material, and its use tends to reduce greatly the wearing qualities of the goods into the manufacture of which it enters. Some remarks upon the position and prospects of the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States are particularly worth notice. Referring to the bountiful food crops reaped in that country this year, Mr. Shepperson says that one result of this favourable circumstance should be an extension of American cotton manufacturing enterprises. Such extension is, however, not likely to occur, at least not upon any important scale, and permanently "until our legislation is framed in a way to encourage commerce with other countries, and to enable our mills to compete in foreign markets upon an equal footing with European manufacturers." This reference to the effect of the Protectionist Customs Tariff of the United States means, of course, that however great may be the special facilities of American manufacturers when producing for the home market, they are and must always be weakened as competitors abroad so long as the cost of production is kept artificially high by what is called a protective policy.

The new treaties of commerce have not given general satisfaction in Germany. In the Rhenish-Westphalian district objection is taken to the concessions to Belgium, and particularly to reduction of about 17 per cent. in the duties on railway wheels, tires, and axles—articles in regard to which Belgium was already competing severely in the German market. These concessions, combined with the recent dismissals of workmen owing to want of contracts in some of the engineering works, have unfavourably affected the shares of German iron and steel companies. The coal market is also being unfavourably affected by the continuance of a mild temperature, and shares in mining companies are suffering accordingly.

The total production of gold in the United States during 1890, according to the American Mint statistics was 1,588,880oz., the coining value of which was $32,845,000, or say £6,569,000, roughly speaking. The total shows little variation compared with preceding years, as will be seen from the following table for the period 1885 to 1889:—

	Fine ounces.	Coinage value. $
1885	1,538,325	31,800,000
1886	1,693,125	35,000,000
1887	1,596,375	33,000,000
1888	1,604,841	33,175,000
1889	1,587,000	32,800,000

It will be seen that, compared with 1886, the tendency is still to a diminution. It must be pointed out, however, that at present the Union is not only retaining its own production of gold but importing from abroad. During the fiscal year 1890-91, ending on June 30 last, there was a net export of gold from the Union of $67,946,768. Deducting from this amount the value of the home production, it appears that, notwithstanding the influence of the M'Kinley Act in inducing abnormal anticipatory imports of merchandise in order to escape the enhance duties, and also notwithstanding the poor American crops, and in inspite of the cessation of silver exports in connection with the passage of the Silver Bill, the nett loss of gold by the United States was only $35,101,768, or say £7,000,000 in round figures.

The production of silver in the United States last year was 54,500,000oz. or only 500,000oz. more than the amount of the yearly Treasury purchases under the Silver Act. The commercial value was $57,225,000 and the coinage value, at the 16 to 1 ratio, was $74,464,645, or say £11,445,000 and £14,093,000 respectively. The output of silver, compared with the year 1889, showed an increase of about 7,225,000 oz. The following table shows the American production of silver and the coinage value (at the 16th to 1 ratio) for the preceding five years:—

	Fine ounces.	Coinage value. Dls.
1885	39,910,000	51,600,000
1886	39,440,000	51,000,000
1887	41,260,000	53,350,000
1888	45,780,000	59,195,000
1889	50,000,000	64,646,464

There was a net importation of silver into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1891, valued at $2,745,365. This small amount, which may be stated in sterling as £549,000, represents the actual effect of the silver legislation in inducing a flow of the vast stocks of silver held as currency and the small stocks held as bullion to the United States in consequence of the sudden advance of the gold price of the metal.

The cotton planters of the United States are said to be much perturbed by the low prices of cotton, which, it is asserted, barely cover the cost of production. The Sea Island planters are demanding a duty on imports of foreign cotton, and the planters of Greenville County, in South Carolina, have resolved to assign all the cotton they raise next year to County Commissioners, or other officers to be elected by the votes of the county, "provided such officers pay for the cotton in cash or county bonds, at the rate of 11c. per pound for middling and at proportionate rates for other grades. Whether such a scheme of communal holding of the cotton would have any effect on the value would depend very much on the size of the crop as a whole. As however the taking of the crop by the county officials at the price named is apparently to be optional it is not likely that any such purchases would be made unless the value in the outside market was at least up to the given rate; in which case the planters would clearly derive no advantage from sales to the County Commissioners. The proposal is perhaps interesting as an indication of the forces at work to prevent a further rapid extension of cotton cultivation in the United States.

The prohibition of grain exports from Russia has naturally had a very depressing effect on the commercial life of Odessa. Even the smallest shopkeepers are experiencing a rapidly declining demand for their wares, and credit is being refused in consequence of the slight prospect of a better season next year. The price of coal is rising daily, apparently in consequence of the check given to inward shipping movements by the scarcity of export cargo, and the greatest distress from want of fuel for the winter is apprehended; indeed it is feared that the distress in Odessa will be as great as in any of the famine districts. About 25,000 people have been thrown out of employment, directly or indirectly, by the grain-export prohibition. Sugar and oil-seeds were still being shipped at the date of the advices, but the stocks of these were approaching exhaustion, and it seemed probable that such export cargo as remained would be carried as ballast by the Russian and foreign passenger liners.

Statistics received from the United States illustrate the important part now played by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the trade of Canada. Since the completion of the line a large transport trade has been done over it between the United States and China and Japan. That some of the carrying trade between the States and the East should pass over the Canadian line is what might be expected, but it will surprise many people to learn that in the year ending the 30th of last June no less than 48,000,000lb. weight of merchandise from or to China, Japan, and the United States were carried through Canada. Of this total 18,069,769lb. were imported into the States from China and Japan by the Canadian Pacific. Tea and rice were the two principal commodities, there being of the former 11,728,024lb. and of the latter 3,441,227lb. Amongst other commodities which found their way into the States by the same route were raw silk, hemp, fire-crackers, curios, and sugar. The bulk of these goods was consigned to New York or Chicago, but it was from Portland and Lowell that the chief articles passed from the United States to the other side of the Pacific. The total weight of these exports by way of Canada was 30,117,972lb., mainly flour (16,422,521lb.) and cotton fabrics (12,185,489lb.)

According to a German official report, deducting the amount of the withdrawn pieces, gold to the amount of £128,821,417 and silver to the amount of £22,750,39 have been coined in the German Mint since the establishment of the new monetary system up to the end of November. Presumably the amount of the thalers withdrawn before the suspension of the Government sales of silver has not been deducted.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY 1892.

7, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Carnival at the Rink.
9, Mr. G. C. Miln's Shakespearian Readings.
10, Sunday—Rev. Father Black's Mission, Cathedral. H. E. the Governor leaves for Poona.
11, Monday—Yacht Club Dance. European Civil Service Association Meeting, Town Hall. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
12, Tuesday—"C" Co., B. V. Rifles, March Out.
13, Wednesday—Concert at Town Hall in aid of the Indo British Institution. Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz. G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Christmas Treat.
14, Thursday—Gymkhana Meeting, Government House Parel.
15, Friday—Meeting of University Senate. Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana.
16, Saturday—Arrival of General Booth, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m. Mass Meeting on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m. G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Sports. Mr. G. C. Miln at Novelty Theatre.
17, Sunday—General Booth on the "Christianity of Christ."
18, Monday—Municipal (Ward) Elections. General Booth's Lecture on "Darkest England," Town Hall.
19, Tuesday—General Booth on the "Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army." Native Christian Assembly, 8 p.m. Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30.
20, Wednesday—General Booth on "The True Religion of Humanity" and "Social Reform Work."
21, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Public Farewell to General Booth, Esplanade.
22, Friday—General Booth's Private Conference.
23, Saturday—Departure of General Booth. Mr. G. C. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.
25, Monday—Yacht Club Dance. Municipal (Ward) Election.
26, Tuesday—Performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the Philharmonic Society.
28, Meeting of Municipal Corporation for Final Approval of Bye-laws.
30, Mr. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.

FEBRUARY.

1, Monday—Municipal (Chamber of Commerce) Elections.
2, Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
3, Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
4, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Yacht Club Regatta.
6, Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahaluxmi Fort.
8, Monday—Yacht Club Dance. Municipal (Justice) Elections. Poona Sky Races.
10, Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
13, Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort. Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
15, Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16, Tuesday—Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay. Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort.
17, Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
20, Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24, Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club. Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works. Bombay Races.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. Bombay Races.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10, Thursday—Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
21, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

APRIL.

, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 31st December, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	3,12,823	11,09,159	14,877	14,36,859
Corresponding week last year open 1,446½ miles	..	..	..	16,73,050
Decrease				Rs. 2,36,191.

HERR GEHEIMRATH AUWERS, under whose direction the calculations resulting from the latest observations) of the passage of Venus across the sun have been carried on, now gives (as the result of those calculations) the distance of the sun from the earth as 92,050,286 miles.

SPORTING NOTES.

"A LORD MAYOR in 'pink'!" exclaims the *World's* sporting correspondent. "The Chief Magistrate of the great City, a well-set-up and debonair gentleman, riding perhaps—what shall I say?—eleven stone seven pounds, with the keen-cut physiognomy of a man good at business in Watling Street and good at his fences with the Surrey Farmers—such was the sight that met my eyes on the evening of the 10th at Fishmonger's Hall. Pink everywhere—the blue coats of his Grace of Beaufort and Lord Tredegar, with their respective facings of buff-and-red, standing out conspicuous among the *salle* clawhammers of other guests like myself. A number of M. F. H.'s, the tall figure of the gallant Master of the Chiddingfold towering over his brethren; old friends and new; Stars and Garters plentiful; Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, with his well-worn red ribbon, a striking figure, though a little older than when I first knew him in Devonshire in the long ago; a past-Master in that good sportsman, Mr. Oakely; two very much to the fore in Mr. C. A. Egerton and Captain Warner. Another Master of 'Staggers,' Mr. Lee Steere, was there to support the Lord Mayor; and I considered myself fortunate in being 'supported' at the dinner-table by a friend, a prominent member of the Southdown. I could not get near everyone I knew, but I caught sight of the Rev. Cecil Legard in the distance, and trust his surroundings were as pleasant as my own.

The speeches were good and to the point. Very happily did the Lord Mayor justify his position as an immediate past-Master of Staghounds, and his costume. His Lordship told us of the old charter granted to the citizens of London to hunt with hound and horn over Middlesex and Surrey; made us laugh when he said that Lincoln's Inn Fields, St. James's, and Mayfair were favourite meets of his predecessors, hounds some centuries ago; and mentioned how once the Corporation pack had hunted a hare in the morning and killed a fox in the afternoon, the latter meeting his death in the vicinity of St. Giles's! The Duke of Beaufort pleasantly dilated on the sporting instincts of the farmers, when to hear in these days, when 'wire,' barbed and otherwise, is a too familiar topic, was refreshing. The Duke told us that only on the previous day his hounds ran a fox into an outhouse in which was a cow.

The colloquy between his Grace and the farmer that ensued is worthy of preservation. Quoth the farmer, 'Your fox is in there'; said the Duke, 'Your cow is there too,' to which the farmer's reply was, 'I don't care about cows or anything else; you get your fox out; which was accordingly done to, I trust, the not too great annoyance of the cow. Then 'John Peel' was sung, but somehow it did not go as, with so many foxhunters present, it should have gone. There was a lack of enthusiasm; and yet our wheels, so to speak, had been well greased with Perrier Jouet of '74 and port of '61. And over that same port I held grave discussion with an old friend when we adjourned for coffee to the drawing-room. It was a grand, not to say potent, wine and my friend, an expert *nulli secundus*, inclined to the belief that it was either '54 or '58. I believe he must have had an interview with the chief butler, for as we were going away he informed me confidentially that it was the date I have given above. 'Twas a most successful evening, and again I say, 'Well done, Fishmongers!'

Lord Dudley, several of whose horses in training have been sold, will be glad to get rid of them, for he has gone through a terrible experience in his purchase of stock, the eight high-priced yearlings for which he gave fifteen thousand eight hundred guineas, and which must stand him in by this time at least double that amount, having won two races, worth only two hundred and seventy-five pounds, while there is not one of the eight which would now fetch a tenth of what it cost the other "plucky" purchasers, as they are styled by writers in some of the sporting papers. High-priced stock did little better; for the fifty-eight yearlings sold at over a thousand guineas have not won a seventh of the one hundred thousand guineas paid for them, and what a loss that is those who have had to pay for their subsequent training, engagements, &c., know to their cost by this time. This is only what occurs year after year, but there still appear to be more people with money than brains, for nearly forty yearlings have been sold this season, at prices ranging from six to one thousand guineas; and all the large breeders, such as Sir Tatton Sykes, Mr. Chaplin, Lady Stamford, and Mr. Watson have done remarkably well.

Mr. A. E. Craddock, the trainer of George I. (owned by Mr. Abington), the winner of the Molesay Hunters' Plate at Hurst-park, occupies Fairwater House and stables, Wroughton, Wilts, where such celebrities as George Frederic, Albert Victor, Louise Victoria, Ely, and Fairwater once stood. All these were owned by Mr. Cartwright, and trained by Tom Oliver, both long since deceased. Mr. Craddock will be remembered as a successful gentleman rider across country, but he is seldom seen now in the pigskin. He has a number of Lord Cholmondeley's horses in his charge, and has also trained several two year olds for Captain Cookson during the past season, although he has not met with any success on the flat. Previous to embarking in the profession of a public trainer, Mr. Craddock was in the wine and spirit business at Cricklade, Wilts.

It was at Fairwater House that poor Charley Marlow, the Fred Archer of his day, and notorious as the rider of the Flying Dutchman in the sensational match with Voltigeur, spent the latter part of his days. Like many others in the same calling, Marlow's fortune died with his fame. From the workhouse he was removed to the Wilts County Asylum, where he expired. By the way, Captain Cookson is establishing a nice little breeding stud at one of the prettiest spots on the side of the celebrated Wiltshire Downs, within about six miles of Swindon. The captain recently purchased the property, on which he has made vast improvements. Sportsmen will wish him all success.

Baron Hirsch keeps horses rather for fashion's sake than from love of the sport, and he has (says Mr. John Corlett) been on a race-course only once or twice this year. The only time I saw him was at Newmarket when La Fleche won the Chesterfield Stakes. The great aim of the Baron is, I understand, to win the Grand Prix de Paris, and for this he would sacrifice any number of English Derbies. I have no doubt that if Baron Hirsch could buy the Grand Prize of Paris right out the same as he buys stocks and shares or property he would give two or three times its value for it, and the same with the English Derby.

Four-poster, who upset the odds laid on Lady Villikins on Dec. 15, is an Isonomy colt, and, it is almost needless to add, is a cast-off from the Kingsclare stable. As a two-year-old he showed wretched form on the flat. He won a Hunter's Flat Race in June for Mr. De Crano, but is now owned by Mr. Leslie. Nieuport-Bains, the winner of the Broxhills Steeplechase on the 11th ultimo, belongs to Mr. H Crombez, a native of Belgium, who used to own Redpath. Yesterday's winner was ridden by Halsey, a good-looking jockey, who got Pan into second place to Ilex for the Grand National in 1890.

The horses of the late Mr. Gosden, the breeder of Petrarch and Fraulein, has been sold and there was something remarkable in the purchase of Last Link by Matthew Dawson, for Lord Falmouth, for 1,000 guineas. She is a lengthy, short-legged Albert Victor mare, full of quality, and Sir R. Griffiths ran her up to 950 guineas before he retired. His lordship may, therefore, be considered to have fairly launched himself into the troubled waters of a breeder's life.

C. Maidment, the well-known jockey, has applied for, and obtained, his license to train, and will have a few horses entrusted to him belonging to Lord Howe. Maidment has already purchased from Mrs. Chaloner Varangian, by Althotas, out of Ethelflote, and will probably take up his residence at the Red House, St Mary's-sq., Newmarket, where William Matthews, M. Gurry, &c., formerly resided.

Owing to the peculiar condition of the Windsor race-course, it is suggested that if a horse wins there he will literally "land" the race. Big alterations in the station at Newmarket will be made before next season. I am told that the plans have been arranged for some time, and that the work will be carried out with promptitude. There will be no alteration in the station-master, racing men hope, for Mr. Heavens is the most popular man at "head quarters."

Pressure was put upon Baron Hirsch at Ascot to buy Amphion for £14,000, and he halfagreed to do so, but thinking that he might be able to buy him cheaper after his race with Sainfoin he let the opportunity slip. When the race was over and the Derby winner upset Amphion's price went up to £20,000. At £14,000 he would have been given away, as he afterwards won considerably more than that amount in stakes, and he is worth £20,000 now.

If any proof were wanting as to the thorough straightness of racing under N.H. rules, we have it in the fact that the majority of the biggest book-makers in London absolutely decline to do any business whatever over the winter pastime.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Futte Issilam, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J S Leftwich, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Ocas ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,035 tons, Captain J Black, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Gordon, 1,343 tons, Captain J C Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Speedy, Mr F Hill, Mrs Yswords and infant, Mr Yardley, Mr Lawton, Mr Hurman, Mr W Wray, Mrs Morrison and infant, Mr Winterbottom, and Mr Abdul Togal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Clan Gordon (s)	Morrison	Glasgow, Nov 27.
	Wenlock (s) (Dredger)	Carlyon	Pamban, Dec 27.
	Futte Issilam (brig)	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Nizam, Captain Leftwich, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Gordon, for Plymouth and London.
" City of Edinburgh, for Liverpool.
" Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel	Commander	From
Dec. 31	Kangra s	Jacobs	Bombay, Dec 3.
	Gaekwar s	Bannatyne	Liverpool, Nov 29.
	Japan s	Olifent	Hongkong, Dec 16.
	Maharaja s	Wright	Rangoon, Dec 25.
Jan. 1	Rampoora s	Icely	Pooree, Dec 30.
	Lawada s	Warington	Pooree, Dec 30.
2	Kohinur s	Bulloch	Rangoon, Dec 24.
	Nerbudda s	Anderson	Bombay, Dec 22.
	Hochheimer s	Allerholt	London, Nov 19.
	Nevasa s	Macfadyen	Singapur, Dec 22.
	Dictator s	Brown	Liverpool, Dec 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31.—Steamers Chelydra, Patna, Fazilka, Virawa and Kirkby, and ship City of Philadelphia.
Jan. 1.—Steamers Maharani, Chusan, Rudesheimer, City of Oxford, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable), and a ship (shewed J.R.K.G.).
Jan. 2.—Steamers Shahjehan, Borghese and Navigator.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Dec.					
17	Thames	Seaton	Bombay	30	Bombay.
18	Wileysike	Peacock	Perim	28	Calcutta.
19	Tigris	Miller	Cardiff	27	Persian Gulf.
	Itsukushima J M of W.	Issobe	Toulon		Tokio.
20	La Seyne	Schmitz	Bombay	24	Bombay.
21	Falls of Inversnaid	Wilson	Port Said		
	Dalhousie IG	Aves	Perim		
	Muyun	Wilson	Somali Coast.	23	Somali coast.
22	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	24	Somali coast.
	Mombassa	Macfarlane	London	22	Calcutta.
	Khedive	Moule	London		Bombay.
	Dunera	Smith	Calcutta	23	London.
23	Sheik Berkhud	Nicholas	Hodeida	25	Hodeida.
	Ava	Benois	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar.
	Isla de Mindanao	Galliana	Liverpool		Manilla.
	Miseer	Dumir	Mussowa	25	Mussowa.
	Worcester	Morice	Australia	23	Dunkirk.
24	Seghalien	Auge	Marseilles	24	China.
	Peshawar	Wheler	Bombay		London.
	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa	25	Bombay.
25	Asloun	Murray	Melbourne		London.
	Mariner H. M's	Chisholm Batten	Seychelles		
26	Reichstag	Elson	Zanzibar	27	Hamburg.
	Crathorne	Crombie	Barry		
	Clan Grant	Darby	Calcutta	26	London.
	Palestina	De Negri	Mussowa	27	Mussowa.
	R Rubattino	Merello	Bombay	26	Genoa.
	Arabia	Hillcoat	Bombay		Marseilles.
	Bengo H M's Pt gun boat	Moreira deSa	Lisboa		
27	Normania S Yacht	Humphries	Portsmouth	27	Colombo.
	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida	28	Hodeida.
28	King Arthur	Fairweather	Hodeida	29	Bombay.
	Muyun	Wilson	Somali coast.		
	Baghdadi	Davies	Bussorah	28	London.
29	Avoca	Stevenson	Brisbane	30	London.
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.		
	Flintshire	Dawyr	Japan	29	Havre and London.

Aden, 29th December, 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—500 boxesbar soap, Owen and Okell; 10 cases bacon, J A Kirkbride and Co; 4 casks earthenware, Shroff Brothers; 4 cases tobacco, Ruttonjee Byramjee.
Lycia s—50 boxes tin plates, T Ebramjee; 17 crates earthenware and 60 cases empty sodawater bottles, S M Fazal; 41 cases oilmenstores and 8 cases soap, S Hiptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive s—5 cases paint of sort, N Surufally; 9 bales printing papers, B Sazba and Co; 10 cases quinine; C Jewraj; 10 cases quinine, S P Kerrawalla; 62 cases straw boards, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 cases confectionery, S A S Dawood; 6 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 5 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 12 bales printing papers, J Dadajee; 24 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 7 cases cheese and 13 cases soap, B Nuzerally; 10 cases quinine, V Bhicka and Co.
Chyebassa s—32 cases oilmenstores and 50 cases candles, T Akbarally; 129 cases oilmenstores and 5 cases cheese, B Nuzerally; 5 cases silver sheets, D Khanbhoy; 30 drums turpentine, S Tyebjee and Co; 111 cases oilmentores, &c, Rajanbhoy Jooma; 44 cases oilmenstores, &c., D Cowasjee; 54 cases glassware, Cassam Ameer; 8 cases confectionery, H Roopajee; 6 packages writing papers, N Cumroodin; 125 cases oilmenstores, D Dadabhoy; 250 drums, linseed oil, E Keekabhoy; 6 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 4 cases provisions, E Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—29 cases playing cards, H T H Abboo; 100 cases anniline dye, G Mooljee; 25 cases blacking, C Tyebally; 20 cases anniline dye, R Noordin; 20 cases playing cards, H Jeewabhoy.
Braunfels s—8 cases anniline dye, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—25 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas; 300 bales gunny rags, P Heerjee and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—1,000½ cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas; 18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 173¾ cwts turmeric, A Hassum.

FOR LONDON.

Hesper s—79 bales hides, B Sajeen; 106 cwts aloes, A Hassam; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass; 1,000 cwts horns, V Gangjee; 13 bales goat skins, M Moloobhoy.
Clan Gordon s—19,000 cwts wheat and 2,601 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Niagara s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga s—1,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 161 bales cotton fly, Tokersee Jewraj.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3,800 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts castorseed, F L Batlibol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thames s—117½ lbs ivory, T Lowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, The China Mills, Ld; 60 bales twist, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 325 cwts raisins, C Ebram and Co; 22 cwts olibanum, N H Mowjee.
Bisagno s—25 tons old iron, G Dyabhoy; 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 140 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 400 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.
Bisagno s—25 bales twist, Khatow Mackanjee S and W Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 85 bales cotton, Sorabje N Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—126 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 60 cwts gum, A Shaikally and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—102 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
Nizam s—107 bales cotton, M Sewbux.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 3.

Jellett, Captain, Bo, R A, from leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 4.

Ross, 2nd Lt, Bo, Seaforth Highers, on duty, from England.

JANUARY 5.

Anderson, Surgn, Bo, I M S, from furlough from England.
Swinton, Captain, Bengal, on leave, from Deolalee.
Hopkin, Capt, Bengal, Scottish Rifles on leave, from Deolalee.
Herrington, Lieut, 1st Bo Grs, on leave, from Baroda.
Smithell, Lieut, Bengal, 15th Lancers, on leave, from Mianmir.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY, 2.

Heyman, Capt, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty, to Deolalee.

JANUARY 3.

Anderson, Surgn, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Poona.
Anderson, 2nd Lt, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, to Quetta.
Herrington, Lieut, 1st Bo Grs, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th January, 1892.

1.—The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructor, and producing their Tram tickets.

2.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 3196 Vol. H. Row.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th January, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-morrow, at 7 a.m.—Gun Drill.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, at 5-45 p.m. 25 pr. Gun Drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.

3. On Saturday next, the 9th instant, No. 2 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the Annual Course of Gun Target Practice. No. 1 Company will parade on the same day at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m., proceed by rail from Church Gate to Grant Road Station, and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. Gun Drill. Dress—Drill order.

3. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-45 p.m. to-morrow.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 6th instant, and posted to No. 1 Sub-Division of No. 2 Company:—No. 257 Gr. T. Broadbent, and No. 258 Gr. J Hodkinson.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 30th, 1891.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Worgan has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr W Young, CSI, has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

MEDICAL.

Surg J B Gibbons, Offg Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for 12 months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

With effect from the 21st Dec 1891, or the subsequent date on which he assumed charge of his duties, the Rev A C Pearson, a Sr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nagpur.

The Rev H W Griffith, a Jr Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establt, to be Sr Chaplain.

EDUCATION.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to reappoint the Hon'ble Dr Gooroo Dass Banerjee, whose tenure of office has expired by effluxion of time, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E F Jacob, class I, grade 3, of the Supr Revenue Establt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supdt of the N-W Railway in class I, grade 2, vice Mr G F Mathew, CIE, on privilege leave.

Mr W J Chamberlain, class II, grade 2, of the Supr Revenue Establt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depy Traffic Supdt of the N-W Railway in class I, vice Mr Jacob.

Mr F Grant, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Govt.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl has been pleased to nominate Sir John Edgar, KCIE, CSI, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr.-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Govr-Genl has been pleased to nominate Mr Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, CIE, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Forests.

The following appointments and transfers of Forest Officers are made in the interests of the public service.—Mr E E Fernandez, late Depy Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun (on deputation to the Baroda State), to be a Depy Conservr of the 1st grade in Assam (seconded). Mr J T Jellicoe, Depy Conservr, 1st grade, Assam—to Burma; Mr J C McDonell, Depy Conservr, 1st grade, Punjab (on deputation to Kashmir)—to the Central Provinces (seconded); Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, Punjab—to Assam, as Depy Consvr, 2nd grade, but to continue as offg Consvr of the Central Circle in the N-W P and Oudh; Mr E G Chester, Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, Andamans—to Bengal, as Depy Consvr, 2nd grade; Mr. W.M. Green, Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, Bengal—t Burma. Mr. A. J. Mein, Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, Assam (on furlough)—to the Punjab. Mr. A. M. Reuther, Depy Consvr, 4th grade, Punjab—to Assam. Mr. E. A. Down, Depy Consvr, 4th grade (sub. pro. tem. 3rd grade), Punjab—to the N-W P and Oudh, as Depy Consvr, 4th grade (Offg 3rd grade). Mr. J. L. Pigot, Asst Consvr, 1st grade, (Depy Consvr, 4th grade, sub pro tem. Punjab—to the Central Provinces as Depy Consvr, 4th grade, but to continue as Asst Inspr-Genl of Forests and Supdt of Working-Plans (seconded). Mr. A. F. Gradon, Asst Consvr, 2nd grade (Offg 1st grade). Central Provinces—to Burma, as Asst Consvr, 1st grade, offg 4th grade Depy Consvr, but to continue as Inspr at the Forest School (seconded). Mr. J. E. Barrett, Asst Consvr, 2nd grade, Punjab—to Assam, as Asst Consvr, 1st grade, and Mr. C. P. Fisher, Asst Consvr, 2nd grade, Assam—to the Punjab.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R N Ray, Offg Depy Comptroller-General, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, from 28th Dec 1891.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, vice Maj E J G Lewis, SC, Mily Acctt, 1st class, who has retired from the service:—Maj D A A Macpherson, to be Mily Acctt, 1st class; Capt W J B Bird (seconded), to be Mily Acctt, 2nd class; Maj J F D Fordyce, to be Mily Acctt, 2nd class; Capt J G Downing, to be Mily Acctt, 3rd class; Bt Maj H F S Ramsden (seconded), to be Mily Acctt, 4th class, Capt H E Passy, to be Mily Acctt, 4th class; Capt G W S Fryer, to be Asst Mily Acct, 1st class; Mr F Borrett, to be Asst Mily Acctt, 2nd class.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the department of Capt H A K Jennings, RA, Ordnance officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for two years.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut Ernest Frederick Hood, South Wales Borderers, Offg Wing Officer, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Ben Infy, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the I S C.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Capt C. J. Corfield, SC, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, for one year.

Mr H G Norris, Depy Exmr, 2nd grade, Mily Accounts Dept, Supdt, Office of Controller of Mily Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal, is granted leave out of India (m c) for three months extensions.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Captains to be Majors, dated 30th December 1891.—T H Eyre, A. W. D. Campbell, C S Wheler, Bt Maj E G Barrow, M C Cooke-Collis, C F Gambier, W S Hewett, F G L Mainwaring, M I Gibbs, C M Fitzgerald, and A C Bunny.

To be Captain—Lieut P Malcolm, 11th August 1891.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Mr A Aston Barnes to be Second-Lieut, vice Thomas, promoted.

Berar Vol Rifle Corps.—Col E J Gunthorpe, S C, to be Maj Commdt, vice Little, resigned.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Second-Lieut J Thomas to be Capt, vice Carter, resigned.

Mussoori Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut A M Markham to be Maj, to complete the establt.

Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps—Capt G Marcar Gregory to be Maj, vice Cruickshank, resigned.

Behar Vol Rifle Corps—Maj C Little resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H T S Blackford, Asst Engr, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment from 1st Jan 1892.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

On return from furlough the Rev C A Mason is appointed Second Chaplain of Umballa, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr H W Gee, Asst Commr, attached to the Gujrat Settlement, is appointed to officiate as Dist Judge of Bannu.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Col C H Ewart, Offg Inspr-Genl of Police, has obtained privilege leave for 2 months and 9 days.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago; Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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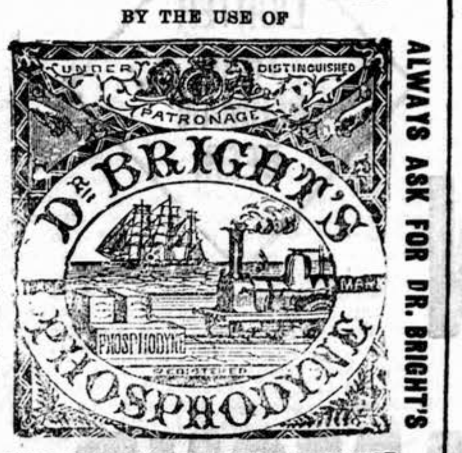

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individul as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Whilst powerful enough to deflect a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so harmless that a child can wear it without discomfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at
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Mdme. Marie Roze (The renowned Singer) says:—"*I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth.*"

A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
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Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
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Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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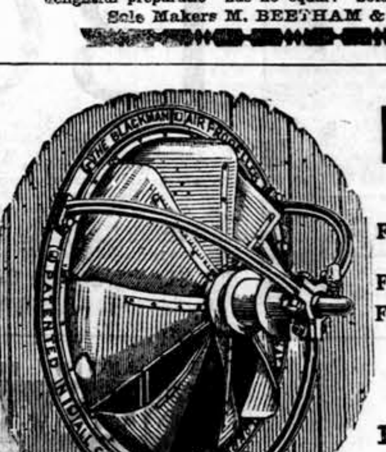

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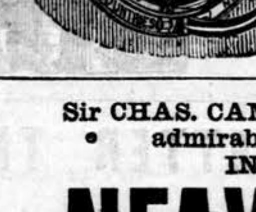

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Gout, Stone, Gravel,
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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
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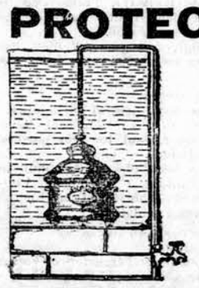
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